FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PREMIER FILIPOV SCHEDULED TO VISIT CSSR

AU271755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] At the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay a friendly and businesslike visit to the CSSR in the next few days.

USSR MINISTER SHKABARDNYA COMPLETES VISIT

AU271950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The visit to Bulgaria of Mikhail Shkabardnya, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, has approached its end. He visited many industrial plants and had talks with Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics. On 27 August the two ministers signed a protocol on expanding and strengthening the cooperation and production sharing between the related organizations of the two countries.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 AUG

AU291520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly, on 29 August a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors, arrived in Bulgaria.

The guests were greeted at Sofia Airport by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, National Assembly members and high officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Susumu Matsubara, Japanese ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

INDIA ASSEMBLY MEMBERS ARRIVE IN SOFIA 27 AUG

Todorov Greets Visitors

AU271951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] On 27 August Balram Jakhar, speaker of the lower house of the Indian Parliament, arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly visit. At Sofia Airport he was greeted by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, people's representatives and the two countries' ambassadors.

Zhivkov Meets Jakhar

AU281432 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Balram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People, Lok Sabha, of the Indian Parliament, who arrived on a friendly visit here yesterday. They exchanged views on the development of Bulgaro-Indian relations and experssed their mutual satisfaction with their excellent development. They discussed also some topical issues of the international situation. The meeting was attended by the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov.

Talks, Visit Conclude 29 Aug

AU291920 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 29 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Indian relations are following an upward trend in their development. Good relations of cooperation have been established in all spheres of life, but there exist also unexplored possibilities for their further expansion. This was found at today's meeting of the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov with the speaker of the House of the People, Lok Sabha, of the Indian Parliament, Mr Balram Jakhar. The guest shared his excellent impressions of his tour around the country.

Mr Stanko Todorov spoke about the successes of the Bulgarian people in socialist construction, about the topical tasks Bulgaria faces in the eight five-year period of 1981-1985. The leaders of the two parliaments attached attention also to some topical international problems.

The speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, Mr Balram Jakhara, who was on a brief friendly visit here, has already left the country.

KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATIVES CONTINUE VISIT

Meet With Todorov

AU271915 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, received here visiting Kampuchean parliamentary delegation headed by the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a high and positive assessment to the state and the prospects of Bulgaro-Kampuchean relations. He expressed his conviction that the visit here of the authoritative Kampuchean delegation will give a further impetus to the development of ties between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Kampuchea, will stand a contribution to the promotion of cooperation between the parties and the peoples of the two countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the sentiments of solidarity the Bulgaria people cherish for the struggle of the people of Kampuchea against the forces of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonism. The Bulgarian leader voiced his concern over the state of affairs in the world at present, when the imperialist forces, especially the forces of American imperialism, have launched a total offensive against socialism and the progressive forces in the world. He said that the potential of the countries of the socialist community is enormous and that imperialists offensive can be halted, provided a unity is achieved of all the peaceloving forces in order to defuse the threat of a thermonuclear war.

On behalf of the Kampuchean parliamentarians Mr Chea Sim thanked for the chance he has been given to become familiar with the successes of the Bulgarian people in the construction of the advanced socialist society. "We saw how real socialism developes and acts" he said.

The leader of the Kampuchean parliament expressed cordial gratitude for the moral and material aid Bulgaria has rendered the people of Kampuchea in their efforts to overcome the inherited difficulties and to defend the gains of the revolution. He said that every passing day sees better living conditions in Kampuchea. The achievements of the last years are the result of the hard work of the Kampuchean people, of the enourmous support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. He spoke also about the difficulties Kampuchea is having in resisting the maneouvres of the Chinese hegemonists and the American imperialists, who have recently created to [as received] so-called coalition government and this, too, is a source of difficulties - said Mr Chea Sim.

Talk With Kubadinski

AU271952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] On 27 August Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, received Chea Sim, leader of the Kampuchean parliamentary delegation and chairman of the Council of the United Front on National Construction and Defense of Kampuchea. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on the structure, tasks and activity of the Fatherland Front, the largest public organization in Bulgaria. The possibilities for expanding the relations and cooperation between the two organizations were also reviewed.

Denounce U.S. to Press

AU272220 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 27 Aug 82

["No Way Back for the Kampuchean Revolution" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Aug 27 (BTA) -- The reactionary actions of the Beijing hegemonists, of the American imperialism and their lackeys against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people are doomed to failure, said today Mr Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of Kampuchea.

At a press conference here today he stressed that the aim of this reactionary activity is to obstruct and destroy the building of socialism in the three Indo-China countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- to split them and to drive them into confrontation with the countries of the region. Beijing, in an alliance with Washingotn, is incessantly seeking to generate tension in the relations between the ASEAN countries on the one hand, and between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, on the other. Among the ASEAN countries, Thailand is an obedient servant, which continues to support the Pol Pot men and other reactionary Khmers in their aggressive, barbarous actions against the revolution in Kampuchea, said Mr Chea Sim.

He expressed regret that the Thai ruling circles have rejected the proposal for the establishment of a peace and securitenne [as received] along the Kampuchean-Thailand border. They insist on preserving this conflict brewing as is the wish of their master, and to preserve the lair of the Pol Pot men and the reactionary Khmers, said Mr Chea Sim.

It was through support from China, the United States, of Thailand and other ASEAN countries, that these reactionary Khmers, succeeded in setting up a coalition government of "Democratic Kampuchea". This government found itself without a people, without territory. The Kampuchean official described this fact as a gross violation in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. An end should be put to such an interference. "The setting up of a coalition government is in high contrast with the will of the Kampuchean people for peaceful life, with the will of the peoples of Indo-China, it is against the interests of peace and stability in South-east Asia" he said. The Government of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and has the right to fight against any activity hostile to the independence and the integrity of Kampuchea.

Mr Chea Sim expressed regret over the fact that the Pol Pot men occupy the place of Kampuchea at the United Nations organization. Kampuchea proposes that Khmer place at the United Nations should remain vacant, until the gangs of Pol Pot be chased out.

Mr Chea Sim said that the foreign policy pursued by Kampuchea is a policy of good will and peace, of friendship and cooperation based upon the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and equality in the name of mutual interest. We would like to resume our relations with all countries in the world, in particular with our neighbors in South-east Asia in order to convert the region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, Mr Chea Sim added.

NORWEGIAN CENTER PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS TANCHEV

AU271917 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 27 (BTA) -- The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received a delegation of the Centre Party of Norway headed by its deputy chairman, Mrs Arne-Kristin Jaap, visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the standing committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

During the talks the wish was confirmed of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and of the Norwegian Centre Party to continue to work for the strengthening of their contacts, thus contributing to the expansion of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Norway, of the friendship between the peoples of the two states.

They also expressed the striving of the two parties to enhance their efforts for further rallying and mobilizing the international democratic agrarian movement in the struggle for peace, security, detente and social progress. With a view to achieving these noble aims the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Norwegian Centre Party have expressed their support for the ideas of setting up nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans, which is in accordance with the principles and the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki, and in compliance with the aspirations of mankind to defuse once and for all the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

URUGUAYAN CP'S ARISMENDI CONFERS WITH ZHIVKOV

AU281808 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 28 (BTA) -- The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Todor Zhivkov, met the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Mr Rodney Arismendi, who is on a holiday in the country. During the meeting the two party leaders exchanged information on the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Uruguayan Communist Party and exchanged views on topical issues of the situation in the world and of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mr Arismendi appreciated the all-round activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the successes of the Bulgarian people in the construction of the advanced socialist society and the policy Bulgaria conducts in the name of peace and understanding between peoples. He stressed the enormous significance of the international theoretical conference in June of this year to mark the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov and its contribution to enhancing the unity of the communist and workers' movement and to strengthening the solidarity of the progressive and democratic forces in their struggle for peace and detente, for freedom, democracy and social progress.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Rodney Arismendi noted that the aggressive policy of imperialism, especially that of the United States of America, led up to an alarming straining of the situation in the world. Following their hegemonistic policy, Washington is stepping up the arms race, fanning up a rampant anti-communism, and is resorting to gross interference, ideological diversions, blockades and "sanctions".

The two party leaders condemned firmly the policy of the American imperialism against the independence and the freedom of peoples, the provocations, the threats and the blackmail, which the government of the United States is constantly exerting against socialist Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, condemned their shameful support for terrorism in El Salvador and Guatemala and for other inhuman dictatorial regimes.

While discussing the situation in the Middle East the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Uruguayan Communist Party stressed that the persisting criminal aggression of the Israeli warmongers is the result of the direct support which the American imperialism is rendering Israel. They expressed the unreserved solidarity of the Bulgarian and the Uruguayan communists with the struggle of the Palestinian and the Lebanese patriots, with the organization for the liberation of Palestine and with the Lebanese national movement. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Rodney Arismendi greeted the historical victories on the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, in spite of the imperialist attempts at destroying the unity of the African states and at checking the progressive, social and economic reforms on the continent.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Rodney Arismendi gave a high assessment to the development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Uruguayan Communist Party upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the name of the common communist ideal, in the name of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

SOUTH AFRICA ANC'S TAMBO VISITS WITH ZHIVKOV

AU271403 Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 27 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov met Mr Oliver Tambo, chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC] who is on a holiday in Bulgaria.

In a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on some questions related to the present international situation. Special importance was attached by the two leaders to the African issues and to the struggle for national and social liberation of the peoples of South Africa.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the staunch solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the people of the South African Republic under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party for gaining a genuine national independence, for freedom and social progress.

Mr Oliver Tambo spoke about the struggle of ANC against the regime of apartheid in defence of the vital interests of the South African working class and the working people in the South African Republic, about the successes of the national liberation movements on the African continent. He said that in recent years the African peoples have scored historical victories in the struggle against the last remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, in spite of the attempts of imperialism and its lackeys to destroy the unity of African states and halt the progress political, social and economic reforms going on in the continent.

Mr Oliver Tambo expressed the gratitude of the African National Congress and of the South African patriots for the consistent fraternal aid and support, which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people are rendering them in their just struggle.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Oliver Tambo expressed their great concern over the dangerous deterioration of the international situation as a result of the policy of confrontation and striving for military superiority conducted by the most reactionary circles of the imperialist states, especially the United States of America. They strongly condemned the barbarous aggression of the racists from the South African Republic against Angola, and also the policy of genocide conducted by Israel against the Palestinian people. It was noted that under such circumstances it is particularly necessary to step up the interaction between all revolutionary and democratic forces in the world today.

The two leaders pointed to the immense significance of the powerful movement of peoples from all parts of the world in support of peace.

Mr Oliver Tambo gave a high appraisal of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in the world today made by Mr Todor Zhivkov at the recent international theoretical conference dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov. He said that this analysis was exceptionally useful for all the progressive and democratic forces, fighting for freedom and national independence in Africa.

FILIPOV VISITS SMOLYAN, SPEAKS ON ECONOMY

AU271255 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] On 27 August Comrade Grisha Filipov arrived in Smolyan. At a meeting of the Smolyan Okrug BCP leadership, the Executive Committee of the Okrug People's Council, the leadership of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and the other public and political organizations, he was briefed on the socioeconomic development of Smolyan Okrug during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Velichko Karadzhov, BCP Smolyan Okrug Committee first secretary, reviewed the plan implementation in the okrug and stressed that the plan is being fulfilled according to all indexes.

In his speech, Comrade Grisha Filipov dwelled on the importance of the counterplan as a basic precondition of implementing the general slogan of the 5-year plan period -- to intensify the national economy. Further, he stressed the necessity of an even more rational and effective use of the material resources, the quick application of the achievements of the scientific-technical progress in production, and the consistent and complex application of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA -- Sofia, August 24 (BTA) - A cooperation agreement in the spheres of culture, science and education was signed here today by the governments of Bulgaria and Costa Rica. The document was signed by Mrs Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Ines Trejos, deputy minister of culture of Costa Rica. They emphasized that the cultural exchange and the cooperation in science and technology between Bulgaria and Costa Rica will promote the better acquaintance of their countries and peoples. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 24 Aug 82 AU]

EXPLORATION OF BULGARIAN SHELF -- Varna, Aug 26 [BTA] -- The Soviet research vessels "Evpatoria" and "Geokhimic" arrived here. They shall take part in the Bulgaro-Soviet expedition exploring the natural resources of the Bulgarian shelf. Under the leadership of Dobrinski, the team of the vessel "Evpatoria", a possession of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, will carry out one-month geologic and geophysical researches under a complex target-oriented programme. For a sixth time in succession the drilling vessel of "Geokhimik" captained by Grigoriev will explore new underwater terrains in the shelf zone. Bulgarian researchers and specialists are taking an active part in the two expeditions of the Soviet vessels. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 26 Aug 82 AU]

STANKO TODOROV IN PERNIK -- On 26 August a session of the Pernik City People's Council on problems related to better satisfying the demand for more apartments took place. The session was attended by Comrade Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman and people's representative from the 162d Pernik Constituency. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Aug 82 AU]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 27 AUG

Pahr Assesses Bilateral Talks

AU271327 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0515 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Edgar Sterbens telephone interview with Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister, who is visiting the GDR from 25-27 August; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, are there any tangible results of your visit to the GDR apart from the demonstration, according to protocol, of the good bilateral relations between Austria and the GDR? How did the GDR leadership, for instance, react to your proposal for easing the tourist traffic, for instance, by lifting the charges for visas?

[Answer] We have taken note of this wish, which was only a first wish because we want much more, we want freedom in tourist traffic in general, and we have promised to consider these things. If you ask for a concrete results it can certainly be said that there have been no really concrete results here; they were not a target, as the purpose of such visits is to cultivate the joint relations, but, for instance, we hope that now -- as a consequence of the visit -- the already very old and tiresome question of a property agreement can be pushed ahead.

[Question] What ideas did you submit on that?

[Answer] Already in the past we have carried out negotiations on this, and we hope that these negotiations, which will achieve results for the people concerned, can be brought closer to an end, for instance, now in the fall.

[Question] What circle of people would be concerned with an indemnification policy?

[Answer] Above all, those persons, those Austrians who have property here and whose property was seized.

[Question] In the past 3 years the Austrian economy got large-scale orders from the GDR amounting to about 28 billion schillings. Have any new projects of this kind been discussed?

[Answer] No, we did not discuss large-scale projects, but we referred to a great number of other possibilities on how to guarantee the continuous expansion in economic relations in the future. The forthcoming Leipzig fair will be a yardstick of whether things will develop as we have been assured, that in the future as well as there will be increasing export possibilities for the Austrian economy.

[Question] Where was there agreement and where difficult opinions in evaluating the international situation and international problems?

[Answer] There was agreement above all on trying to find a way of cooperating and coexisting instead of confrontation in the future as well. The views differed, at least partly, on the reasons for the present difficult international situation. We have discussed East-West relations, above all in Europe, the Madrid conference, the situation in Poland, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Afghanistan: That is a very wide range of international relations.

[Question] The fact that no communique has been released, no joint communique on your visit, is not due to a serious reason?

[Answer] No, quite the contrary. Here, the GDR complied with the Austrian custom and the Austrian wish not to have such communiques. We on our part release communiques only when the other side considers it necessary.

Tours, Departs Potsdam

LD271924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Potsdam, 27 Aug (ADN) -- Dr Willibald Pahr, federal minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, visited Potsdam today. The Austrian guest was cordially welcomed by Harri Schindler, chairman of the area (Bezirk) Council, who hosted a luncheon in his honor.

Foreign Minister Pahr visited the Sans Souci Palace and the historical site of the Potsdam agreement in Cecilienhof Palace. In Sans Souci he gained an impression of the comprehensive renovation and restoration work in the state-owned palaces and gardens. In Cecilienhof Palace he signed his name in the memorial guest book.

Foreign Minister Pahr ended his visit to the GDR in the afternoon. He was officially bade farewell by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Dr Willibald Pahr invited Oskar Fischer to an official visit to the Republic of Austria.

HONECKER, SINDERMANN RECEIVE CUBA'S BRAVO

LD271358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Flavio Bravo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban National Assembly, for a friendly talk. They both expressed their full agreement in thier assessment of the world situation and stressed that, in view of imperialism's confrontation policy, the struggle for safeguarding peace is the most important task. Here the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives are of great significance.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR stands firmly at the side of socialist Cuba which, with its dangerous machinations in the Caribbean, the United States is trying to put under increased pressure.

Erich Honecker and Flavio Bravo condemned most strongly 's war of destruction against the Palestinian people and assured them, along with Lebanon, Syria and all victims of the aggression, of their solidarity.

Erich Honecker and Flavio Bravo praised the high level of mutual relations and said that they are developing steadily and in a stable manner on the basis of the friendship treaty signed in May 1980. These have received fresh impulses from the meetings between the two party and state leaderships in 1980 and 1981.

The guest, who is in the GDR at the head of a parliamentary delegation, conveyed to Erich Honecker most fraternal fighting greetings from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Minsters, which were most cordially reciprocated. Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, also took part in the talk. Cuban Ambassador to the GDR Julio Garcia Oliveria was also present.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD280110 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [SGSF], Erich Mueckenberger, today met with the head of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], Col Gen A. Lizichev. Mueckenberger explained how the friendship society is preparing for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and for its 12th congress in May 1983. Col Gen Lizichev said on his part that the GSFG will continue to pay great attention to the traditional cooperation with the SGSF and other GDR mass organizations.

CAMEROON ASSEMBLYMEN HOLD TALKS, END VISIT

Meet With Sindermann

LD271458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- At the end of their visit to the GDR, the parliamentary delegation from the United Republic of Cameroon was received on Friday by the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The guests had earlier met with members of the People's Chamber.

The parliamentarians exchanged experiences on the activities of people's representative. The activities of the 500 deputies and candidates in the 15 committees of the GDR People's Chamber for the preparation, passing and implementation of laws was of special interest to the delegation led by the president of the National Assembly of Cameroon, Solomon Tandeng Muna. The delegation from Cameroon will start its homeward journey on Saturday.

Talk With Fischer

LD271900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- Solomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Cameroon, had a friendly meeting today with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Both sides noted with pleasure that bilateral cooperation is developing to the advantage of both peoples. The two sides discussed measures for the further progress of this cooperation.

Oskar Fischer and Solomon Tandeng Muna expressed their deep concern over the serious escalation of the international situation. They confirmed the resolution of their governments to strengthen the struggle for peace for an end to the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament in order to help create the basic conditions for a beneficial development of all peoples.

GERSTNER OUTLINES GDR-USSR TRADE, FERRY PROJECT

DW291720 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner Sunday Economic Review]

[Excerpt] In the first quarter of this year the mutual trade excahnge [between the GDR and the USSR] amounted to 2.0 billion rubles, that is 400 million rubles more than in the first quarter of 1981 and it constitutes a very significant increase. In the current five-year plan, from 1981 through 1985, the foreign trade turnover will be 50 percent higher than in the preceding five-year plan, which in absolute figures means that in the current five-year plan foreign trade between the GDR and the Soviet Union will amount to 58 billion rubles, that is to say roughly M300 billion. Such dimensions in trade between two countries, dear listeners, are unprecedented in the history of world trade, and this occurs in today's complicated overall situation of world trade.

Technical equipment produced in the GDR is being utilized to a broad degree in Soviet industry. 80 percent of the railroad cars manufactured in the GDR, 60 percent of the ships built in the GDR and 40 percent of GDR machine tools are being exported to the Soviet Union. On the other hand, Soviet machinery and equipment, whose supplies almost doubled during the past five-year plan, are playing an important part in the strengthening of the GDR's material-technical bases.

The GDR meets its import requirements in natural gas and timber entirely, in crude oil and cotton by 90 percent and in iron ore and steel by 70 percent from Soviet imports. This economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is of vital interest for the GDR. It imparts crisis-proof stability to our economy, and in the current world economic situation this factor cannot be rated highly enough.

For the Soviet Union, too, cooperation with the GDR's modern and efficient industry is of great importance. This cooperation will be further expanded in the framework of the program providing for specialization and cooperation of production between the Soviet Union and the GDR till 1990. During the recent Crimea talks between Comrades Honecker and Brezhnev it was decided that the pace of this cooperation is to be further enhanced. This cooperation is to be stepped up, above all, in the fields of science and technology, microelectronics, robots and chemistry.

Trade exchange between the two countries, dear listeners, has reached such dimensions that transport problems are coming more and more to the fore each year. This is why the 30th session of the mixed USSR-GDR government commission on 18 June this year decided to set up a railroad ferry link between the two countries over the Baltic Sea. This ferry route will be the biggest integration project between the two countries in the field of transport. As early as at the 10th SED Congress it was said that in view of the huge flow of commodities we will pay additional attention to our foreign-trade traffic with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. Joint measures will be prepared so as to let the transit routes and ports become more permeable and to introduce modern transport technologies.

Proceeding from these considerations, dear listeners, a ferry link between the island of Ruegen and the Soviet port of Klaipeda in Latvia was planned. On the island of Ruegen a new port will be built at Mukran, south of Sassnitz. The distance betwen Mukran and Klaipeda amounts to roughly 500 kilometers. It was stipulated that in October 1986 the first of 6 double-decker ferries will start traffic on the new ferry route. The ferries will be built by the Mathias Thesen Shipyard at Wismar. These ships are railroad ferries with an accommodation capacity of 2 complete freight trains. This giant traffic project, dear listeners, is expressive of the huge and constantly growing flow of commodities between our two countries.

POLITICAL ORGANS REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIANS

AB281226 Luanda ANGOP in French 2007 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ANGOP) -- The Committee for Solidarity, the Council for Peace and the Committee for a Decade of the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination, and all organizations of the GDR on Thursday reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people for the freedom and independence of this territory illegally occupied by racist South Africa.

In a joint statement published recently in Berlin, the three organizations charged that aggressive circles, particularly the United States of America, are looking for every means to transform Namibia into a base of aggressions against the independent countries in southern Africa through the intermediary of South Africa. The three organizations also stressed the need for an immediate withdrawal of South Africa's political and military administration from Namibia and demanded the imposition of efficient and global sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang, 25 Aug (ADN) -- A protocol on trade in 1983 between the GDR and the DPRK was signed in Pyongyang on Wednesday by the deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Eugen Kattner and Yi Song-Nok. The GDR will export machinery, electrical engineering goods, scientific instruments, potash fertilizer and chemical and light industry products next year. The DPRK will send the GDR sintered magnesite, caustic magnesite [kaustermagnesit], semimanufactured, nonferrous metal industry products, tobacco, sports shoes and other consumer goods. The DPRK foreign trade minister, Choe Chong-Kun, received Eugen Kattner. They discussed the possibilities of developing economic and trade relations. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 25 Aug 82 LD]

FEARS OF RENEWED NATIONWIDE VIOLENCE GROWING

NC271852 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 (AFP) -- With armoured troops taking up positions in the Baltic ports, fears of renewed nationwide violence surged today only four days before the second anniversary of the Gdansk accords, which saw the birth of the suspended Solidarity trade union.

Despite strong pleas for calm and national dialogue by Catholic Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, both the government and the clandestine leadership of Solidarity seemed more unwilling than ever to make even the slightest concession.

The Polish authorities today stepped up an ongoing campaign geared to intimidate the population with a warning that Solidarity was preparing an armed uprising to mark the August 31 anniversary.

Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski told communist party activists at the Arski shipbuilding works in Szczecin that disturbances during Tuesday's ceremony would be followed by a general strike.

"Then," he said, "an armed uprising will follow, if it is deemed indispensable, to topple the socio-political system of popular Poland".

But the authorities have moved a step further, coupling harsh warnings against protest with the physical threat of military retaliations by moving troops to possible trouble-centres.

Travellers from the Baltic port cities said here today that columns of light armoured trucks had moved into Szczecin last night, while in Gdansk itself some 200 militia vehicles took up positions around the Lenin Naval shipyards.

Despite the buildup of troops, Solidarity's clandestine provisional National Committee (TKK) had decided to maintain its call for nationwide mass peaceful demonstrations Tuesday.

A Solidarity call to maintain the demonstrations as planned is contained in the latest issue of the union's Warsaw region publication TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE.

The publication cites TKK member Zbigniew Bujak as saying that the union was aware there could be "victims" as a result of this decision, but believe that the August demonstrations were Soldiarity's last chance to show its strength and force the authorities to begin negotiations with detained union leader Lech Walesa.

Solidarity's future was at stake, he said. Otherwise, the martial law authorities would inevitably conclude that Solidarity and the Poles were weak and would proceed to officially ban the now-suspended union.

On the other hand, he added, the authorities must be shown "that people are not afraid and are ready to oppose attempts at repression".

Mr Bujak said that Solidarity was ready for a large turnout of police and militia, who would take over key points in the capital in efforts to stop the protests.

Despite government allegations that Solidarity can only round up a handful of supporters, it is expected here that the Tuesday protests will be widely followed throughout the country.

Day after day, official communiques indicate that more and more Polish towns have been hit by demonstrations. These include Gdansk, Warsaw, Cracow, Szczecin, Tarnow and Bydgosccz.

The latest was Lodz, where Polish television announced today that 120 people had been arrested in demonstrations yesterday.

The protests, moreover, seem stronger and more violent as the days go by. Sources said that on August 13, fierce streets clashes broke out for several hours in Wroclaw, with the militia finally having to back off in retreat.

With violence set to break out Tuesday, observers said it was now up to the authorities to ward off tension through a gesture of compromise.

Archbishop Glemp's call for calm yesterday clearly set out the nature of such a compromise -- the release of Lech Walesa and all others interned, the re-establishment of Solidarity, even gradually, and a readiness to amnesty all those sentenced under state of siege laws.

Meanwhile, (?105) Warsaw intellectuals sent a letter to Polish martial law leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski Wednesday asking for a "re-establishment of dialogue" and a move toward "national harmony", reliable sources said here today.

Drills With Soviet Troops

NC271956 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 (AFP) -- Soviet and Polish troops held joint "tactical" military drills yesterday in the Warsaw military region, the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reported today.

The paper implied that the Soviet tank unit that took part in the manoeuvres was from one of the two Red Army divisions permanently stationed in Poland.

The "joint exercises", it said, were part of a program to train soliders "in action" and stemmed from the "rich tradition" of military cooperation existing between the two countries.

ZOMO Units in Gdansk

NC300646 Paris AFP in English 0635 GMT 30 Aug 82

[By Maryan Kafarski and Michel Castex]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 30 (AFP) -- Tension was rising as backers of the banned independent labor federation "Solidarity" prepared to demonstrate throughout Poland tomorrow to mark the second anniversary of Solidarity's birth in this port.

In a stern warning, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski clearly hinted in a televised speech last night that martial law would not be lifted before the end of this year if Solidarity's birthday were marked by street demonstrations or rioting.

But political observers in Warsaw commented that General Jaruzelski made no concessions, and merely repeated vague reassurances about allowing unions again under certain conditions and working for national entente.

He failed to satisfy any of the conditions that Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp said were essential for seeking entente -- freeing all political internees, including Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, and moving toward an amnesty for all people convicted of violating martial law.

Therefore, Solidarity's clandestine leaders were unlikely to call off the demonstrations tomorrow despite the strong possibility of bloodshed, observers said.

Newsmen arriving in Gdansk saw armoured cars, two water cannon, and truck-loads of "ZOMO" mechanized militia on the edge of this tinderbox city.

Gdansk was being patrolled by "military" (police) with truncheons hanging from their belts and by helmeted soldiers with Kalashnikoff rifles. Large numbers of police were billeted in local hotels, a reliable source said.

Yet hundreds of citizens were laying wreaths at the foot of the monument to workers killed in the riots of December 1970 here. The monument, consisting of three towering crosses, stands in front of the Lenin shipyard gate on top of which Mr Walesa harrangued crowds during the strikes of August 1980 that won the (since-suspended) right to have independent unions.

Rumors flew that the shipyards will go on strike again tomorrow.

Archbishop Glemp warned in a pastoral letter on Sunday: "Feelings of disappointment, anger and revolt are awakening in the hearts of many Poles. The chasm between the population and the authorities is continually growing." The reason for this, he said, was that the regime seemed increasingly reluctant to restore civil rights and resume dialogue with the opposition after more than eight months of martial law.

In Warsaw Sunday, Western news correspondents were warned officially against giving unobjective accounts of events, including those expected tomorrow.

The Polish news agency reported that Gen Jaruzelski recently sacked the governor and assistant governor of Torun province after military inspectors found sloppy administration there. The agency said 247 officials in various agencies have been dismissed for similar reason following military inspections.

Western Correspondents Warned

NC300649 Paris AFP in English 0638 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 39 (AFP) -- Western news correspondents were warned here Sunday that Polish authorities would "draw the gravest consequences" if some of their articles continued to "lack objectivity."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Jerzy Wezyk complained of "obvious cases of falsifying the situation and exaggerating certain facts." He urged the correspondents to be objective even though it was difficult to reach official spokesmen "at the moment something important is happening."

Tomorrow evening, government spokesman Jerzy Urban and an Interior Ministry official would meet with correspondents for half an hour to answer their questions about the anti-martial law demonstrations expected tomorrow, the newsmen were told.

108 Arrested in Lodz

LD272010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] In Lodz a session of the voivodship defense committee has taken place. A thorough analysis was carried out of the events of 26 August in the area of the bus depot on Kraszewski Street.

The events had been preceded by a leaflet campaign calling for a demonstration. The town's inhabitants refused to support the forces striving toward a disturbance of the normalization process.

In the area of the bus depot, a group assembled which was joined by casual spectators. A total of about 800 persons gathered. The growing aggressiveness of the provocateurs compelled the organs of the militia to act.

The militia detained 108 of the most active participants in the events. They have appeared before the misdemeanor court attached to the chief executive officer of the Lodz-Gorna District. The court issued a verdict of guilt as proven. The court based its conclusion on the reports by militia officials, who described the scenario. It is quite probable that there are errors in the militia reports.

The basis for administering the punishment is the decree on martial law, which forbids the organization of and participation in protest actions. The court has considered the cases individually in the following way: Accepting the guilt of all the participants of the events as beyond dispute, the court has meted out penalties proportionately to the financial situation of the guilty. The court has accepted that the penalties thus adjudicated will have an educational influence for the future. The court feels that all those who were punished today will ponder the purposefulness and logic of such behavior, which directly strikes at public security, harmony and order.

The activity demonstrated here, consisting in particular of shouting, calling for attacks on militia functionaries, and striking out with various dangerous objects was and should be harshly repressed. All those who are guilty should have considered all of this at the time.

The court fined Mr (Koncerski) Z15,000. This penalty was commuted to 30 days imprisonment, based on (?1 day) being the equivalent of Z500. Please note that the cost of legal proceedings is Z150.

The misdemeanor court punished the 105 participants in the riot. Only 30 of them have not clashed with the law before. Seven militiamen were injured during the restoration of order.

Calls for Demonstrations

NC281831 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 28 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarnosc, the suspended Solidarity union's clandestine radio station, today called on the population of Warsaw to demonstrate on Aug 31 upon the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreements.

The agreements paved the way for the formation of Solidarity as a nation-wide union confederation.

In the three-minute broadcast, which was heavily jammed but could be heard in several parts of this capital, Solidarity exhorted militiamen not to follow any orders for suppressing demonstrations. It asked security forces not to use force or to arrest any demonstrators.

In a second broadcast later tonight, Radio Solidarnosc again called on the militia not to interfere with next Tuesday's demonstration, adding this time that if militiamen found themselves unavoidably forced to procede with arrests and interrogations, they should at least do so "with a minimum of zeal."

This appeal was made in the name of "the founding committee of the independent union of the militia," the Polish police.

The second broadcast, beamed on a different wave length from the first shortly after 2000 hours, was audible only for a minute, due to even heavier jamming than during the first, two hours earlier.

The broadcasts were Solidarity's first in two months. They stopped after police seized two clandestine transmitters and arrested a Belgian, Roger Noel, on the point of delivering an ultra-shortwave transmitter.

Mr Noel is still in jail here.

Meanwhile, Deputy-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that an international Red Cross (IRC) delegation now in Poland yesterday visited Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, [words indistinct] southern Poland.

Mr Rakowski, in a [words indistinct] program, added that Mr Walesa's wife Danuta and five of their seven children were at present with Mr Walesa.

Pamphlet Distributors Arrested

LD290546 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] And now a report from our correspondent. The things they speak about arouse the opposition and discomfort of all decent people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Over the last few days members of the investigation section of the Security Service of voivodship headquarters in Poznan have detained many people whom they have caught distributing material hostile to People's Poland. Many pamphlets and brochures have been confiscated. These are not just of Polish provenance; they have also been brought in from abroad -- from Paris, among other places. There is a considerable amount of [words indistinct] are stored duplicating material, such as carbon paper, from Poland abroad, paper, rubber stamps, lithographic ink and many other items. We see many pamphlets with various tracts aimed against the present system. Also confiscated are typewriters of the older type which, however, work quite well and can still be used to compose many leaflets.

The leaflets were carried in bags and detergent packets so that at first sight one could not tell whether they contained detergent or something else. In most cases the material was distributed by young people, mainly students.

Warning Against Incitement

LD291236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Antisocialist forces, taking advantage of the second anniversary of the August events, have recently intensified their criminal activity aimed against the state and its organs. They are attempting to stir up public manifestations and demonstrations on an increasingly wider scale. This endangers legal order, including the safety and calm of citizens.

Many such activities have been revealed and extensive evidence has been collected. Taking into account the particularly great social harm of those acts, military prosecutors have lately launched a number of investigations, applying the rigors of summary procedure.

Yesterday alone 27 perpetrators were arrested. They were preparing or distributing leaflets and other materials calling for anti-state demonstrations on 31 August.

The materials abused and debased supreme state organs, and spread false information which could cause public unrest or riots. Acts of indictment against them will be submitted soon to military courts.

The Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office warns that any criminal activities of this kind, both of an organizing or an executing nature, will be prosecuted with all the severity of martial law.

Liquor Sales Suspended

NC301038 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 30 (AFP) -- Authorities have suspended the sale of liquor throughout Poland for three days beginning today, in an apparent move to forestall clashes tomorrow on the second anniversary of the creation of Solidarity.

No official reason for the ban was given, but authorities have issued repeated warnings against demonstrations planned by the suspended independent trade union for tomorrow, the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords.

Only the sale of monthly rations of liquor -- set at one bottle of vodka per person -- will be allowed during the three-day period, the press reported.

A regional communist party newspaper described the situation in the Baltic port of Gdansk on the eve of the planned demonstrations as "tense and uncertain."

The paper accused Solidarity of seeking to exploit the occasion to organize clashes in the streets and blamed the Western media for backing "extremists."

In an appeal to "reason" it concluded that Poland was in need above all of "calm and good work" to emerge from its current state of crisis.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE ILLEGAL PRINTING EQUIPMENT

Wroclaw Seizure

LD271900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Unidentified correspondent report from Wroclaw]

[Text] In some Wroclaw milieux, as in the country as a whole, one can observe tendencies to increase tensions and provoke demonstrations. The security services of the voivodship headquarters of the Civil Militia are monitoring these attempts and are thus trying to limit any possible adverse consequences.

Last night further operations led to the employees of one large factory who duplicated illegal publications in the form of posters being caught red-handed. Equipment, facilities and some of the publications were seized. A primitive printing press was located in the workers' hostel.

Meanwhile, another printing press for illegal publications has been discovered in the center of Wroclaw. This time the equipment turned out to be more ingenious, the speed of work greater. A Lower Silesia publication, called ZDNIA NA DZIEN which was signed by the underground RKS [expansion unknown] and also leaflets urging demonstrations were printed there. Several thousand copies of illegal papers were seized.

During a monitoring operation carried out on the former head of the Solidarity factory commission at a design office in Wroclaw a considerable amount of money was confiscated: $2,000, DM2,200 and Z142,000. Further proceedings in that case are still in progress.

Six persons have been arrested as the result of the operations carried out, including the former member of the [Solidarity] Regional Board and chairman of the Coordinating Commission of Railwaymen. The persons in question were active in two separate groups.

The investigations will explain the case but already one wonders from where and from whom the dollars and marks came and who needed them and for what kind of activity. The laws of martial law in this respect are ruthless: All those who attempt to carry out reactionary activities will be severely punished.

Lodz, Suspects Arrested

LD272036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Officials of the voivodship headquarters of the Civic Militia in Lodz over the past few days have eliminated several centers in this urban voivodship for the printing and distribution of various kinds of printed matter published illegally be members of the suspended union Solidarity, who have been continuing their activity.

Many complete sets of printing equipment, considerable quantities of printers, ink, matrices and paper have been confiscated, as well as a dozen or so thousand bulletins, papers and leaflets prepared for distribution, with contents hostile to the state and the political order and striking at public order. A dozen or so suspects have been detained.

In Wroclaw two illegal centers for duplicating and distributing Solidarity publications have been liquidated. Both of the discovered centers belonged to the same group of activists of the suspended union. A dozen or so persons have been detained on suspicion of printing and distributing the illegal publications and leaflets calling for participation in street demonstrations.

FRG Vehicle at Border

LD272324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2047 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Border crossing at Kolbaskowo near Szczecin.

For the past few months transports from Western countries travel this way to our country with charity aid for Poland. Most of them reach those needing assistance through the Polish Red Cross.

The transports are always being notified by [words indistinct] and dates and times for their reception are being coordinated by the Polish side. The motor car containers carry food, medicines and hygiene articles to Poland. However, not all carry articles which are so badly needed in our country.

Here is an example. This morning in Kolbaskowa during an inspection of one of the transports with charity aid which arrived from the FRG, they discovered, apart from medicines and clothes, eight modern photocopiers, 24 kilos of printers' ink, and 300 kilos of special paper for duplicating machines. This is some kind of charitable aid!

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Superintendent, how in light of Polish customs regulations does the matter of the import of such items to Poland look?

[Unidentified voice -- presumably Red Cross official] Well, as far as Polish customs are concerned it has been said for years that regarding the import of printers ink and photocopiers into the country you need special permission of the ministry, from the authorities -- special permission from the (?offices). Without a permit you can't bring it in.

[Second unidentified voice] We did not indeed expect such a transport. The [words indistinct] in Warsaw was not (?informed).

[Correspondent] Tell me please. Is this transport carrying among other things photocopiers, printers ink and paper? Did the Polish Red Cross ever order this kind of equipment?

[First unidentified voice] The Polish Red Cross, above all, is not interested in such equipment and in particular not in photocopiers. We have never ordered [this equipment] and we are simply surprised. Moreover, we need rather food items. We want to help the poor and we do. On the other hand, photocopiers do not interest us and we are taken aback. [end recording]

Warsaw Cellar

LD281952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Yesterday the Ministry of Internal Affairs security services revealed a warehouse where printing materials were stored: 160 rolls of paper, about 30 cans of printing ink and a certain amount of poisonous liquids. The warehouse was in the cellars of a house in Warsaw and was used by the underground conspiratorial Solidarity.

About 20,000 copies of newspapers marked by the Solidarity underground were found in a car belonging to Wojciech B., a member of NSZZ Solidarity who carried out conspiratorial activities under martial law.

Among other things, one of those newspapers urges the inhabitants of Warsaw to take part in street demonstrations on 31 August.

Wojciech B. explained that the car was used as a so-called contact point by the underground.

In mid-January the militia discovered an illegal printing press in a single family house in Gdansk.

The navy court in Gydnia sentenced Stanislaw Borowski, former head of the printing press in the Gdansk Solidarity Region Board, to 4 years and 6 months of deprivation of freedom and (Stanislaw Fridel) employee of the Gdansk Solidarity Region Board and (?Ludwik Sabatowski), member of Solidarity, to 3 years and 6 months each.

Despite the suspension of NSZZ Solidarity during the period when martial law is in force, they undertook to print leaflets, posters and publications. The sentences are not final.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

Unionists Questioned, Released

LD272026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The voivodship headquarters of the Civic Militia in Bielsko-Biala informs that yesterday (Jaroslaw Kolmer), 33, activist of the former regional board of Podbeskidy of the Solidarity union in Bielsko-Biala, who had been in hiding since 13 December of last year, gave himself up there. After a talk and having submitted statements he was released.

Today Daniel Wroblewski, 29, student of architecture at the Warsaw Technical University, reported to the metropolitan headquarters of the Civic Militia. Until 13 December of last year he was the chairman of the Coordinating Council of the Independent Association of Students at Warsaw Technical University. He has been in hiding since 3 May.

After a discussion which was carried out at the militia headquarters he was released.

Legal Adviser

LD281550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Wlodzimierz (Blajerski), a legal adviser and member of the Regional Board of NSZZ Solidarity and former legal adviser at Polish Motorists' Union in Lublin has reported to the militia headquarters of the Civic Militia in Lublin. He has been in hiding since last 13 December. He was released after giving evidence.

The number of people coming out of hiding has increased in the past few days. In relation to all of these people, the Civic Militia headquarters is submitting requests to the Military Prosecutor's Office for the conditional discontinuation of prosecution.

Four Report to Militia

LD290900 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 28 Aug -- Solidarnosc activists Wlodzimierz Blajewski, Jozef Szlafka, Krasnik ball bearing factory worker and strike organiser after last December 13, and Stefan Kucharzewski of the Lublin school of medicine, who went into hiding after the declaration of martial law, turned themselves over to the (?Lublin) Voivodship People's Militia authorities. They were released home after talks.

In another development, Jerzy Sychut, the Pomeranian chapter Solidarnosc activist who has been in hiding since last December 13, reported today at the Szczecin Voivodship People's Militia station. He also was released home after questioning.

Suspected Strike Organizer

LD301338 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] On 27 August of the current year Maria Chmielewska, deputy chairwoman of the NSZZ Solidarity GB [expansion unknown] of the Works Commission at the Warski Shipyard, who was wanted by the Regional Prosecutor's Office, has reported to the voivodship headquarters of the Civic Militia in Szczecin. She is suspected as a member of the Solidarity Interfactory Strike Committee, of having taken part in the organization of a strike at the Warski Shipyard on 13 and 14 December 1981. After she had been interrogated by the prosecutor and had provided a comprehensive explanation and given assurances that she had not engaged in any activity contrary to the law, the prosecutor waived the application of temporary arrest against her. She was released and proceeded to her place of abode.

Solidarity Activists Indicted

LD271700 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Gorzow today submitted to the voivodship court an act of indictment against (Jerzy Klimczewicz), a person without permanent employment, and (Jozef Szopka), an employee of the [name indistinct] chemical fiber works in Gorzow, both activists of the suspended Solidarity trade union, who are being held in custody.

The act of indictment accuses them of causing an illegal gathering on 13 August this year, in the evening, after mass was held at the Gorzow cathedral. The accused persuaded people to place flowers, as a demonstration, in front of the cross placed near the cathedral; they sang religious songs and [words indistinct] and they shouted slogans inciting the crowd.

For publicly appealing for disobedience toward the authorities, in breach of martial law regulations, (Jerzy Klimczewicz) and (Jozef Szopka) will be tried according to Article 282 of the Penal Code. The case will be held before the voivodship court in Gorzow under summary proceedings.

(Jerzy Klimczewicz) was released in April from an internment center because of his health. In the past he had been punished for burglary and stealing weapons and, subsequently, for attempting to initiate cooperation with Western centers hostile to Poland.

BISHOPS ISSUE PASTORAL LETTER URGING CALM

LD282044 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 28 Aug 82

["Text" of pastoral letter by Polish bishops to be read in Polish churches on 29 August]

[Text] Sisters and brothers in Christ: August has always been particularly significant for Poles. August is especially important this year because of the Jasna Gora anniversary. The feast of Mary, which is celebrated this month, has become a historical event of far-reaching significance for our nation. We have celebrated two great ceremonies devoted to the Mother of God, who has been given to the Polish nation as a help and defense. On 15 August we worshiped the assumption of the most holy Virgin Mary. On 26 August we celebrated the name of the Mother of God in the Jasna Gora image. The two ceremonies attracted great masses of the faithful to the national shrine of Czestochowa. This shrine is the place where the prayers to merciful God flow through the mediation of the Mother of God, who has selected Jasna Gora for her throne.

When the homeland was facing danger, Poles have always set off for the shrine. They were seeking wisdom and strength there so they could serve the homeland in the best possible way. It is precisely from that position that we, your bishops, are addressing our words to all compatriots. As shepherds we feel responsible for the fate of the church and for the fate of the homeland and the nation with which the church has always had close ties for better or for worse.

Dear brothers and sisters: Our homeland is shaken by disquiet. Feelings of protest and anger, disappointment and total loss of hope are accumulating in the hearts of many Poles. The gap is deepening between those who govern and those who are governed.

Two years ago during the period of great social tensions, which was the expression of the dissatisfaction prevailing for many years among the public -- dissatisfaction which was the result of the mistakes committed by the authorities at that time -- the following words were directed from Jasna Gora to all compatriots:

The Polish nation needs a real moral and social renewal so it can once again find faith in itself and in its future. The Polish nation needs to regain confidence in its abilities so it can arouse moral energy and social readiness for sacrifice. The need to rebuild trust between the public and the authorities is necessary so we can jointly build a better future for the homeland and secure the interests of the nation and the state.

These words have not lost their value today. A wave of tension is growing, and therefore we are appealing yet again, both to the state and political authorities and also to social groups, to look for a release of those tensions through dialogue and not through violence and force, for only through dialogue is it possible to release tensions and to regulate matters which are so important for the existence of the nation.

We appeal to the authorities for wisdom in their actions. We also appeal to social groups for wisdom in their actions. They are also burdened with coresponsibility for the peace and welfare of the country. If it was possible to release tension 2 years ago through the signing of agreements in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie, then it should also be possible today.

Both those who govern and those who are authorized to represent social groups, including trade unions, have stated many times that the above social agreements are still valid. And thus, there is a basis on which it is possible to build a new agreement of national accord. Martial law, which was introduced on 13 December 1981, although breaking the dialogue which was in progress between the authorities and social groups -- including trade unions, above all — did not, however, exclude a possibility for the resumption of that dialogue. The Military Council of National Salvation in the proclamation of martial law stated that trade unions, including Solidarity, would be able to resume their functioning within the framework of their statutes.

We want to believe that action will follow words. It is necessary for the authorities to be credible. It is also necessary for the activists of trade unions to be credible and to respect the signed agreements and the statutes which have been confirmed by the authorities.

Everyone should make efforts to create conditions that would make it possible to restore full civic liberties, limited by martial law, and which would make it possible to restore trade union activities within the framework of the accepted statutes. May all those who seek the resolution of the existing conflict through violence or through the restriction of civic liberties, which still exist, cease these activities.

The bishops are aware that the approaching second anniversary of the social agreements is not merely historically significant, but is also vividly influencing the shaping of Polish viewpoints and the current reality in Poland. Therefore, concerned about the welfare of the nation as a whole, we are ardently asking everybody to celebrate this anniversary in the spirit of national seriousness and calm, which is created by joint prayers before the altars of Our Lord.

We encourage all the faithful to pray for the last days of this year's August to pass in peace and calm. Let us join those prayers with traditional prayers for peace in this year's celebrations of the anniversary of the start of World War II. It would be a great mistake if the anniversary of the social agreements were to be used by somebody for violent clashes or if it caused the shedding of fraternal blood.

The bishops are confident that the climate of joint prayer will prevent us from misfortune. This is why, during the Jasna Gora celebrations of the anniversary, we all pray to God with the intercession of our queen and lady of Czestochowa.

[Signed] The archbishops and bishops of Poland

GLEMP CALLS FOR CALM, REJECTION OF HATRED

LD281920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with the church's current ceremonies to mark the 600th anniversary of the Marian cult at Jasna Gora, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland and metropolitan of Warsaw and Gniezno, spent today in Spala in Piotrkow Voivodship.

Celebrations connected with the 60th anniversary of the local chapel and the blessing of the catechetic center in that locality took place. Preaching a homily to the large crowds of faithful, the primate stated that at the present time, which is difficult for everyone, it is imperative to maintain calm and respect one's neighbor. He said that human beings cannot have room for hatred, which gives birth to hatred [as heard] and vengence.

Interviewed by Tokyo TV

OW300548 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0309 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] While tension is mounting again in Poland on the eve of the 2d anniversary of the formation of the independent trade union Solidarity, which falls on 31 August, Archbishop Glemp, a Catholic Church leader who exercises strong influence on the Polish people, recently granted an exclusive interview to the Japan Broadcasting Corporation [NHK]. In the interview, Archbishop Glemp called on the people to exercise self-restraint, saying that street demonstrations to criticize military rule are an extremely dangerous method. According to Warsaw correspondent Futami, this is the first exclusive television interview granted by Archbishop Glemp since the imposition of martial law late last year.

Discussing the present Polish situation, Archbishop Glemp said that the situation at home still remains dangerous and tense and cannot possibly be called normal. However, the archbishop said that the frequent street demonstrations against military rule were a dangerous method that might incur greater tragedies. He then urged the people to exercise self-restraint to the bitter end in order to resolve the issue by lawful means and through dialogue.

On the independent trade union Solidarity, Archbishop Glemp said that in the beginning it was united with the ideal of reform, but later became overly politicized and could no longer be called an organization representing the people. Referring to Solidarity Chairman Walesa, who is under detention, he said that although contact is still being maintained through the church, Chairman Walesa himself has not clarified his attitude.

Touching on the church's influence in Poland, where 90 percent of the population is Catholic, Archbishop Glemp alluded to the magnitude of the church, but said that the church pursues different values from those of politics. He thus indicated that the church should play a mediatory role in achieving reconciliation between the military government authorities and the people, while avoiding intervention in politics.

Text of 26 Aug Homily

LD272030 Vatican City in Polish 1415 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Full text" of 26 August homily delivered by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, during the celebration of the Feast of the Mother of God of Czestochowa at Jasna Gora -- read by announcer]

[Text] A wedding feast was being celebrated in Galilee and the mother of Jesus was there. These are the words that open today's Gospel, which speaks of the joys and preoccupations of ordinary people. The presence of Mary and her son Jesus solved ordinary human problems during that wedding feast. When the universal guidelines contained in the Gospel are applied to ourselves and to our times, we should note the similarities and draw relevant conclusions.

The similarities are very obvious. Our jubilee is a time of joy, a time of rejoicing and of gratitude for the years and the centuries during which Mary has been present among us in the miraculous image of Jasna Gora. The house where the feast is celebrated is the whole country. The joys of the jubilee are also being shared by all the believers, by Poles abroad.

These are spiritual joys. Unfortunately among the supernatural joys we have no earthly joys, or we do not have enough of them. Our shortages are much more numerous than those experienced at the wedding feast in Galilee. Yet the season of the jubilee continues and will continue for at least another year. It will continue until the arrival of the greatest worshipper of the Mother of God, who has described himself in his coat of arms: totus tuus.

And so there is enough time to seek the harmonization of the festive joy -- the earthly joys and the supernatural joys. Today's feast of our mother of Jasna Gora and our queen sees us coming to her with our hearts brimming over with feelings. What sort of feelings are they? They include the feeling of trust and petition which is expressed in our prayers. There is also the feeling of pain caused by the injustices we have experienced. There is the instinctive feeling that tells us that the faith which keeps us alive is a victorious one and leads us toward peace. Thus the period of our jubilee is a time of prayer, a time of pain and anger, and it should also be a time of victorious peace [word indistinct].

A time of prayer. The religious feast at our own Cana of Galilee amounts, above all, to an occasion for prayers. Great prayers have continued during the visitation to the various dioceses by the image of the Mother of God from Jasna Gora. The period preceding 15 August was one long prayer of tens of thousands of people, particularly young people, who walked to Jasna Gora from various parts of Poland. An endless prayer has continued in all the sanctuaries of our country. We pray in our churches, in our family homes and alone within the silence of our own hearts. Poland has perhaps never known such universal prayer before. We prayed hard at the time of the Vatican council. We offered many prayers and acts of thanksgiving in 1966 during the celebration of the 1,000 anniversary of the baptism of Poland. Yet the prayers with which we today beseech God, thorugh his mother, are absolutely exceptional. The words of the hymns -- Jesus, hear your people pray, hear us pray and work a miracle, are the call of almost every single soul which begins to talk to God.

Our prayer does not amount to an escape from reality. On the contrary it provides the correct glimpse of reality. People who pray properly threaten no one and do not jeopardize public order. Moreover, they wish to find in public order an opportunity to rally their own resources, to concentrate their personality -- which is necessary if one is to tell God about oneself and if one is to hear what God says to man. To pray properly means to place one's whole personality -- soul, body, memory, feelings and intellect -- before God, who encompasses us with love. It means to stand before him like a child, weak and sinful but confident of being granted the mercy of the creator of this world.

Prayer is not only a momentary link with the supernatural world of the most holy God, but also an opportunity to carry through this contact to the period that follows -- the time of our work, leisure and recreation. It simply means that God is being constantly brought nearer to us, to our lives. This bringing of God closer to us is most effectively achieved through the efforts of Mary, who accompanies us in every prayer. We pray while holding the rosary in our hands. We pray when we silently worship the Blessed Sacrament. We pray when we reflect on the words of the Holy Scriptures, when we offer our prayers in the morning and in the evening, and also when we seek to make our prayer commensurate with our great jubilee.

O God, create a pure heart within me. A heart purified in prayer is the best gift to the world because no evil deeds can come forth from a pure heart. A jubilee prayer is, in addition, a renewal of our trust in the Mother of God, an opportunity for the realization that it is in to her hands that we have placed our labors and our thoughts, our strivings and our efforts. It is she who presides over our jubilee, and it is she who reminds us: Do everything that my son bids you to do.

A time of anger. Not everyone, however, is capable of praying in this way. Their minds have been riled too much. Their hearts are too angry. The exceptional quality of our jubilee is to be found in the fact that side by side with time of prayer, there runs the time of anger. Anger, passionate and blinded, cannot be reconciled with true prayer. A man in anger should, however, seek help in prayer because it calms down anger, it opens the eyes to greater truth and helps man recover the ability to reason.

Where does anger come from? There are two sources of anger: social wrongs or personal wrongs which one has experienced, and provocation -- that is, intentional incitement to anger. There is no room here, in front of the merciful image of the mother and the queen, to list all the wrongs which have been experienced. We know them well, but at the same time we are aware that at the basis of such wrongs there is a common sin -- nonobservance of God's commandments which causes disorder. The church is aware of the reaction of anger caused by wrongs experienced, because the church is close to its faithful. The church was with those who locked themselves in their factories to fight for the rights of the workers' labor which had been infringed. The church followed those who were placed in the internment centers. It goes into the prisons and brings what it can bring: pastoral consolation and often material assistance.

This charitable activity is the duty of the church. Bishops and priests have been joined by selfless lay people. Committees have been created to assist people afflicted by the martial law. In this way one can help to some extent through giving food and medicines. Also significant is free legal advice given by lawyers. The episcopate constantly intervenes in cases of people suffering most. Almost every day bishops and priests knock at the doors of the authorities asking for the release of internees, for making life easier for others who have been deprived of freedom. In this sphere Archbishop Dabrowski and Bishop Miziolek particularly distinguished themselves. Many letters of gratitude are coming in because the effectiveness of these interventions, which although not complete, nevertheless bring about significant results.

We asked for the release of all the women. We are still asking for the liquidation of internment centers and for amnesty. Also the charity campaign undertaken by the church, thanks to the selflessness of the faithful and foreign charitable organizations, has brought about an easing of the fate of many families during the last year.

The church in Poland is close to the people who suffer. It knows the bitter taste of defeat and anger. The church in this activity must be faithful to its tasks. It must not be an instrument in the hands of certain groups in the society or in the hands of the state. We frequently come across wrongs and human suffering. We protest the abuses by the commandants on the prisoners. The measure of this pain can be illustrated by an excerpt from the letter I have received from a mother whose interned son was recently beaten up in Kwidzyn (?prison):

Beloved Reverend Primate, I no longer have the strength to bear this pain. I pray to our mother of mercy and I receive communion every day, and perhaps these are the only things which prevent me from going mad. I am a widow, a pensioner. My husband Aleksander was shot by an execution squad at Lublin Castle. He was an officer in the home army. I remained with my 1-year old son. I brought up my child in hardship while working honestly for People's Poland. We are not enemies of socialism.

This is one proof of a mother's pain. This pain cannot be defined in legal categories or political categories. The merciful mother to whom this pain-stricken woman is praying knows best this pain. Such pain causes anger and in many it creates the desire for revenge and hatred. There is no hatred in the letter of this praying mother. She simply stands at the cross of her son.

In a few days we will celebrate the second anniversary of the signing of the social agreements at Gdansk and in Jastrzebie. One must look through the prism of faith, in the face of the holiest mother here, upon this anniversary.

Two years ago a great thing happened at the coast -- a victory of reason, maturity and wise resistance. An exceptional victory -- not on the street barricades but behind the dialogue table and in the praying concentration of whole work forces.

Two years have passed and we are still unable to take advantage of this victory. It gave a chance to both sides. Although there are tensions, we are hoping for accord and agreement. Some are surprised -- in particular those who are looking from abroad at our situation -- that the Poles are not fighting yet. Until now such tensions would have already caused bloody demonstrations and fighting. One can find some analogies in the January uprising against Russia. In our history, vindication of armed actions has become permanent instead of political wisdom. The uprisings which were lost brought depression, desolation and more slavery. We are thinking about calm events from our history. We recall the statement that history is a teacher of life. Let us at last learn something from our history. We recall in the context of anger which can take people out of factories into the streets, the anger which can be incited. Anger is a poor adviser. Anger deprives one of the powers of reasoning. An animal which enters a Spanish arena is strong, angry and continually incited to more anger. It is faced by a matador who is not angry and who reasons, and thus has supremacy over the stronger but angry enemy. The street is not the place for dialogue. Enough blood has been shed in our streets. A table is the place for dialogue.

One must remind oneself and everyone else of this on this anniversary of the victory at the table. We are reminded of this at the time of the anniversary, in the face of the holiest mother. We are reminded at a time when the nation, in its healthy core, is praying: from anger, hatred and all that is bad, save us, O Lord. Let us therefore start thinking seriously about the dialogue table. The church is constantly calling and asking for dialogue and is constantly receiving an answer that there are no conditions for it. Let us begin to create the conditions. Here are the proposals:

Free Lech Walesa, or at least assure him temporary conditions in which he can speak as a free person.

Renew, trade union work, even if by stages.

Free the rest of the internees and start work on the preparation of amnesty.

Specify the date of the arrival of the holy father in Poland.

We understand that this last point, this demand, just as the others, causes hesitation seen in the perspective of unrest. One must, however, meet the future with hope. The church is expecting with confidence the arrival of the holy father in Poland in the coming year and his coming to Jasna Gora. It is only then that it will be possible to have the main ceremony of the anniversary. We must prepare for this. The main council of the Polish Episcopate will hold its session today.

Although the date for the arrival of the holy father is not as yet established, nevertheless it is necessary to begin the preparations. That is why the main council will today consider the matter of setting up the church pastoral committee for the preparation of the holy father's pilgrimage to Poland.

We cannot come out worse than England, which, only having 10 percent Catholics, prepared a noble reception for the pope full of tact and propriety, and at the same time full of sincere and enthusiastic prayer.

A time of victorious peace in the world. My dearest ones, when our jubilee sees interwined the time of prayer and the time of anger we turn to the all-powerful assistance of the mother of the church from Jasna Gora, to the mother of peace. Peace in our country is asked for by millions of worshippers of Mary, by those who have mastered their anger. This peace can be achieved through our faith. Angry Peter was told by the arrested Jesus: Put away your sword because all those who wield the sword die by the sword.

The period of the jubilee is a period of test for our Christianity. We will emerge from this test better Christians, fortified in our moral principles.

Christian life amounts to a continuous transformation of oneself in the direction of spiritual values. It means, in the words of St Paul, clothing oneself in the new man. This calls for an inner struggle because a great effort is needed to turn the action of anger into an action of reason, to transform hatred into love, to create peace in place of confusion. Peace is the achievement of justice and the fruit of love, the Vatican council teaches us.

May the mother of Jasna Gora be the queen of our peace and may the time of our jubilee be a time of prayer and of victorious faith. Mary of Jasna Gora, obtain peace for the whole world, bring about the removal of the terrifying concentration of nuclear weapons, extenguish wars, restrain us from outbursts of hatred, close our ears to the whispers of incitement, and give us good inspiration toward seeking the common good of the whole nation. Help us in making ready the path for a peaceful pilgrimage in Poland by John Paul II. For all of us -- bishops, priests, religious orders, parents, young people and children -- obtain the grace of loving each other, the grace of patience and perseverance, the grace of trust in you. Strengthen our love for our country and make it worthy of your love.

JARUZELSKI CONFIRMS INTENT TO END MARTIAL LAW

LD291730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The ceremonial review parades of lieutenants graduating from Polish Army officer cadet colleges have taken place. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski participated in the review parade at the Poznan armored troops officer cadet college named after Stefan Czarniecki. In a speech delivered there the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation confirmed that it is intended that the state of martial law be suspended by the end of this year.

Addresses Officer Cadet School

LD291808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1710 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Military Council of National Salvation, on the occasion of a review parade of graduates of the Czarniecki officer cadet college of armored troops in Poznan on 29 August -- recorded]

[Text] Dear young officers, esteemed guests, soldiers: I am glad to be able to be here with you on this memorable and solemn occasion. The graduation of young officers is a festive occasion for all of us because all soldiers -- those on active duty, those in reserve and those in retirement -- are united by a strong link: We know the weight of arms, we know our special duty to the country. May the awareness of these facts accompany you at all times.

You are entering the path of an independent career as soldiers. You have been equipped with thorough military knowledge. Precious soldierly virtues have been instilled in you. I thank the command and all the directing staff of the armored troops higher officer school named after Stefan Czarniecki for the good preparation they have given you for your professional service as armored troops officers. I convey my gratitude to the parents of the graduate officers for having brought up their sons as men who love their country and who are brave and valuable. I convey my appreciation to the personnal and teachers of the educational system for the work they have contributed, which has been instrumental in the development of patriotic and social attitudes in their pupils.

Graduate officers: You are receiving the right to command, to issue orders. This is an honor and a responsibility. You will have a precious national asset in your charge -- young soldiers. You will train them, bring them up and take them where it is most difficult. The military climate does not favor those born on a Sunday. The soldier does not present a bill for sleepless nights, sacrifices or self-denial. He serves the nation to his utmost. He is full of concern for its destiny.

Soldiers: Today's passing in review parade coincides with the second anniversary of memorable events. These events moved our society to the depths. The vital necessity for fundamental transformations matured in the party. Hence, the workers' indignation did not meet with force or accusation, but with the will to defuse the conflict, for agreement and socialist renewal. It constitutes the unchanging line of our activity. There is no turning back from that line, from the resolutions of the ninth congress. We began the work of repair in our own ranks. We will protect and strengthen valuable cadres and take care of their good name, but there will be no rehabilitation of anyone or anything that is bad, outdated or contradictory to the nature of our socialist idea and morality. There will be no tolerance for the sluggards who are insensitive to human grievances or responsible for wastefulness.

The recent sessions of voivodship defense committees permit many more conclusions to be drawn. We will consistently take them to their conclusion. We are entering a new phase in the struggle with the hyenas of speculation, the parasitist drones. The active and broad participation of the working class and the whole of society can enhance the effectiveness of this struggle. Our supreme goal and value is a socialist Poland, strong, just and not afraid of transformations in accordance with the spirit of the times.

The people's army is by nature a spokesman of progress. It furthers that which is new, better and more effective. Difficult national matters do not stop at the barracks gate. The citizens' every realistic thought that flows from concern for the state and the real social good has found and always will find an ally in the armed forces. The army is an all-national institution. The state is an all-national good. It is only capable of reforms when it is strong and stabilized. When it is weak and agitated with conflicts it must lose. Today anyone who acts against the interests of the state is pulling Poland to a precipice and slowing down the process of change.

The people's authorities invariably manifest goodwill. From the beginning the opponent set a course for deepening the crisis, for confrontation. The chronicles of that time are inscribed with a countless number of our appeals, offers, warnings and admonitions, which were unfortunately in vain. This truth cannot be swamped by any leaflets. On 13 December 1981 we raised a dam against counterrevolution. Since then there has been time for reflection, realistic and self-critical assessment and a change in the oppositional and extreme orientation. This chance has not been taken. The reply to alleviation of stringencies is increasing the temperature, street disturbances, conspiratorial groups and subversive slogans and instructions.

This is a peculiar contribution to accord. In the course of the past 2 years the Polish public has gone through an accelrated lesson in political thought. To a greater and greater extent it realizes that real accord has to be built on a credible basis, that agreements trampled underfoot in breach of faith the day after they are signed are useless. Broad authentic accord is a national necessity. We confirm this with all force. The patriotic movement of national rebirth is developing, and every citizen can find a place within it.

The trade union movement will be reborn on sound principles and independent of the administration. It will be able to rally in its ranks all trade unionists who will stand on the grounds of the laws of the Polish People's Republic. This is a real prospect that serves the working people and is needed by the country.

Soldiers, life is difficult in Poland today. Every day of the crisis is not merely one page of the calendar, but a painful awareness of the burdens borne by the nation, by Polish families. In order to come out of the crisis we still need calm above all. The state of martial law is there to protect it. For the armed forces this is not an easy additional duty. Troops must now do the work of twice or thrice their number in order to make up for the absence of colleagues who have been assigned to the civilian sector, to conduct tours of inspection or are dispatched to patrol or guard duties. Regular service personnel have been away from their families for long periods of time. Basic military service has been extended occasionally. Militiamen perform particularly difficult and irksome duties. Their work deserves appreciation and public understanding.

On 21 July from the platform of the Sejm I presented decisions that have opened the next stage along the road to normalization. Our objectives are still in force, to be able to suspend the state of martial law before the end of the current year. Normally the state authorities revoke the state of martial law. In practice, however, the situation abrogates it. The situation is created by society, by the people.

May it not happen that people deprived of commonsense push Poland back again. May 31 August not be stained by excesses and irresponsible demonstrations. May that day become memorable because of its calm, reflection and work. Martial law may or may not be to one's liking, but it must nevertheless be respected. The violation of this law will not be tolerated.

The prospect of normalization in Poland does not suit some forces in the world. Hypocritical expressions of sympathy will not deceive anyone. What counts are facts and not lachrymose speeches, and facts best indicate who wishes Poles well and who wants to use Poland as kindling material.

The world is facing new and growing threats. The present American administration is building a war state. The NATO pact's armaments are growing. The aggravation of the international situation coincides with our period of profound difficulties. Therefore, it is all the more important that we receive understanding of our complex problems, trust and material assistance from our allies, and that we benefit from the coalition-based protection of the Warsaw Treaty so we can go on solving our internal problems feeling that Poland's borders are secure.

Poland's national interest is indissolubly linked with peace, detente and stabilization in Europe. The historical perspective of our state within its present borders is most closely linked with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Its security is guaranteed by its membership in the socialist community. The Polish Army has made its own important internationalist contribution to this and, although burdened by internal functions, it maintains a high combat efficiency. We will strengthen this efficiency.

The anniversary of the tragic September, the Polish memento, falls in the next few days. We know what price the nation pays when a weak state, split by conflicts and isolated, becomes a pawn in the game. The soldiers of Spetember defended Poland with honor. Society is erecting a memorial to the soldiers of the Poznan army. Its glorious epoç is an inseparable part of our combat traditions. The armored troops, too, wrote their beautiful pages on fronts at Studzianki, Gdansk and Falaise.

Young officers and soldiers: You have spent the years of your military education on loyal soil, in Wielkopolska, the cradle of our statehood. For centuries it has brought a tradition of persistent, well-organized work and equally well-organized defense of its Polish character to the national heritage. Drzymala's caravan stood on this soil. Here the Prussians declared war on the children of Wrzesnia. Here were the persecutions of the kulturkampf, the anti-Polish chauvinism of the Hakata [all-German union founded in 1981]. The memory of the Hitlerite atrocities in the seventh fort still lives. The Soviet Army liberated Poznan. This was one of the bloodiest episodes in the final stage of the war.

Polish patriots also took part. They wrote the next chapter in Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. The year 1945 forever restored the organic link of all Polish lands. The victory over fascism moved the frontiers of the republic far to the west. Unity of the ethnic territory, broad access to the sea and friends as neighbors are the priceless, historic achievements of our nation. All-round achievements in the years of the people's authority have multiplied these. Even the time of crisis cannot conceal it. Today Poland needs strong people who trust in the future of socialism. Soldiers must be such people. Citizen officers, be such people.

Usually at moments like this wishes for personal success are given. Today, however, may we be united in the wish that in Poland, our homeland, lasting calm may shine and that it may throb with work -- that good days may come. As always, the soldiers of the Polish Army will be utterly devoted to this great national need.

Chairs Party Branch Meeting

LD290841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The recent conference of first secretaries of PZPR branch organizations, chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the conference of voivodship defense committees have provided an inspiration for party branch activities.

Tasks relating to political and ideological work have been discussed recently in Poznan. Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, who attended the meeting, said that the Polish economic situation requires definite actions from political and economic activists. This was thoroughly discussed at the conference of party first secretaries.

The meeting of the primary party organization of the general cargo handling enterprise at the port of Szczecin-Swinoujscie, dealt with current work and its economic results. The meeting was attended by the head of the organization department of the PZPR Central Committee, Kazimierz Cypryniak. He devoted a great deal of attention to the need for strengthening the national economy, stabilizing the home market, fighting against waste and profiteering, and consolidating law and public order. He also pointed out the dangers posed by the intensified hostile propaganda activity of some Western countries against Poland and their interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

Orders Price Control

LD291008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has issued instructions to the minister of finance -- as he indicated earlier in his July speech in the Sejm -- to tighten control over fixing prices and to curtail practices that hurt the citizens pockets.

The regional boards of state revenue and financial control have begun to verify the regularity of prices in 200 state and cooperative enterprises.

Veterans Pledge Support

LD291210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The Warsaw-Wola district board of the Union of War Disabled has issued a statement on behalf of its members. The statement expresses full support for the Military Council of National Salvation and for the activities undertaken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to defend order and calm in the country.

We want sincere national accord, the statement says. We appeal to our young people, the inhabitants of Warsaw, to close ranks. Let us foil the evil plans of our enemies who intend once again to push the community, especially young people, into street incidents, demonstrations and destruction of public property.

Addressing Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, the statement gave a solemn soldier's promise to assist him and to make every effort to expose and fight the enemies of People's Poland.

MEDIA COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST AGREEMENTS

Documents Analyzed

LD281610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 28 Aug 82

[From "The Music and Topics" program]

[Text] In a few days it will be the second anniversary of the signing of the August agreements. You remember, ladies and gentlemen, what Lech Walesa said at the signing of this important document: The country is watching us, let us give an example, let us go together, as promised, to selfless work. You remember the state of euphoria that the worst was over and that we all now, by joint efforts, would try to come out of the crisis.

How short, however, was the period of peace and true intensive work. No doubt as he spoke Lech Walesa must have really thought we would quickly make up for the lag in production that has accumulated during the strikes of July and August 1980. A decisive majority of the people in Poland thought so. But clearly not everyone shared this view. When in the emotional climate of those days someone pointed out the exact meaning of these words, he was shouted down. But he insisted, saying that the text of the agreements was not composed by the workers themselves and that a great influence was exerted on them by various kinds of advisers and experts. When we look at the documents today we can see the clear marks left by those who wanted to leave the door open for further destructive action. Here is the Gdansk agreement -- 21 points -- all of them pledges by the authorities, by the government. What pledges were made by the other side?

Let us quote the closing sentences: Having made the above decisions it was agreed that the government pledges to ensure the personal safety and the maintenance of the current working conditions of those participating in the strike and of those helping the strike; to review in the appropriate ministries the specific industrial matters submitted by the workers of all striking enterprises belonging to the MKS [inter factory strike committee]; the immediate publication in the national mass media -- press, radio and television -- of the full text of this agreement. The MKS pledges to end the strike as of 1700 on 31 August 1980. End of quote.

Thus, even in the closing parts of the text of the agreements the government's pledges are quite extensive in return for the MKS pledge to end the strike. In this context the statement of Lech Walesa -- let us go together to selfless work -- gains a narrower interpretation than we felt it had at the time. Its meaning seems to be quite different today from what we understood the statement to be 2 years ago. We think it is worth looking into this matter even deeper guided by the historical experience of the last 2 years, even if only because of the coming anniversaries which are to be marked by various demonstrations not by those who took part in the justified workers' protest against the distortions in socialsim, but mostly by those who joined the working class movement from outside in order to realize their own goals.

Now once again, against the will and the true interests of the working class, they want to remind us of their existence -- regardless of cost which, after all, in most cases they themselves will not be incurring.

In the book about August 80 the authors wrote under the date 28 August 1980: Everybody who finds himself in the shipyard is undergoing a peculiar ideological metamorphosis. It consists of the total comprehension of the slogan that the working class is the leading force of the nation -- a slogan which has been accepted as a right for dozens of years, but has been somewhat worn with overuse.

Let us not allow this slogan to be distorted yet again by evil advisers and manipulators of public opinion.

Alternative to Present Course

LD282056 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug -- Time of choice or what we might lose -- the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today pointed out a grim alternative to the continued course of national accord and consolidation of the gains of socialist renewal. It writes:

"The alternative could be only the collapse of the state and the catastrophe of a bloody civil war. At best, it would mean the wretched experience of a conflict-torn pseudo-state, tragic in its (?hopelessness), a state stripped of the attributes due a sovereign well-governed state of which friend and foe alike would speak only with compassion, if not open contempt.

"Two years after the memorable working class protest, when we all seem to be well aware of what we have lost and what we still might lose from the fruits of renewal, we must not keep silent when we hear calls for new strikes and demonstrations. Today they can amount at the most to a travesty and derision of that month of August which ended with the signing of agreements in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie," said the paper.

"The mere thought that our country could become the scene of riots and fratricidal clashes is something downright horrible and insane to a majority of the Poles. The realization that only consistent, joint, and agreed implementation of the programme for socio-economic reforms is the only road leading to the overcoming of crisis and regaining by Poland of her due place among the world nations, becomes increasingly strongly embedded in consciousness.

"The decisions taken by the chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption and the conclusions from meetings of the voivodship defence committees will certainly serve this cause well. But the point is not only to strengthen public order but also to radically step up struggle against dangerous social ills, such as profiteering, parasitism, predatory wealth, fleecing of customers and plain economic sabotage. In other words, the aim is to restore the socialist principle of social justice to its full value and validity -- an uphill task but one we cannot do without," said RZECZPOSPOLITA in conclusion.

Need for Prudence, Tolerance

LD300832 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug -- In an article headlined "Duty of Prudence", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"The idea of the Gdansk agreements underlies the foundation of the programme of reforms approved by the 9th congress of our party because it grew from the aspirations and hopes of the Polish working class and its unshakeable conviction that socialism should be built better, more fully and equitably than in the 1970's.

"The party, like all organs of authority, the Sejm and the government have treated the conclusions flowing from the August agreements as an important guideline for their actions.

"During the last two difficult years we have written repeatedly that those attempting to throw us off the chosen road of agreement into the blind alley of confrontation will not succeed, and we are repeating the same today," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The duty of prudence rests on every single citizen, not the authorities alone. Socialist revival must be a process permeating all social milieux. It is only possible in an atmosphere marked by a constructive exchange of thought and constant dialogue between various social segments -- also between the authorities and the entire society. The worst place for such a dialogue would be the street. It takes the maturity of the society to imagine such a thing.

"We must not retreat before real enemies of socialism even by a single step.

"At stake in this game is the future of Poland and her truly socialist shape," said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

In a commentary on the same subject by Ryszarda Kazimierska, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said:

"Today, we need patience and also tolerance for different viewpoints and orientations which recognize the supreme interests of the socialist Poland. There is no alternative but broad cooperation of various social segments in exercising authentic authority.

"What we need also is truthfulness and removal once and for all of falsehood and lies when speaking of public matters.

"To the register of what we need must also be added consistent development of all democratic institutions, revival of self-governed independent trade union movement, restoration of and respect for the principles of social justice, to which we are especially sensitive.

"Last but not least, indispensable is memory of August 1980. The first day we have forgotten what caused August, 1980, will open the way for a successive crisis.

"August 1980 will be a milestone on the Polish road pointing to the idea of agreement, the idea of dialogue at the common table and the possibility of finding common methods of solving unavoidable conflicts in the society.

"The idea of agreement violated before December, 1981, has not been crossed off the authorities' action programme, a programme enshrined in the 9th PUWP Congress resolution. Materialization of that idea will not be brought nearer by passivity, negation and disregard for the present reality. Just as attempts to provoke unrest and chaos will not bring nearer out will downright push back the national accord," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

CZYREK ADDRESSES SOCIALIST YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD281830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] A large part of the discussion at today's national ZMS conference was devoted to assessing the country's political situation.

Alarm was expressed over the demonstrations announced for 31 August. The ZMS aktiv of working young people reiterated its support for calm and caution. The aktiv denounced the disturbance of public order and normal work. It was proposed that in the event of disturbances, those who participate in such events should be severly punished.

It was also stated that the resolution of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum has been received with satisfaction by the majority of young people. The concrete character of the resolution is of particular value. The ZMS factory organizations have already begun to implement certain points of the resolution, especially those regarding housing construction. Some of the speakers stressed that unfortunately there are cases in which the local administration is blocking initiatives from the young people. The young people also oppose the decision to raise the interest rates on credits for the construction of single-family dwellings.

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the conference. He conveyed greetings to the participants from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier. He stressed the significance of the fact that the stance adopted by the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum has met with the approval of the young. The party, he stated, will consistently implement the resolutions of the ninth plenum, but the activity of the youth organizations themselves is of decisive significance for the realization of the plenum decisions.

Speaking about the most urgent tasks for the party, Jozef Czyrek stated that the situation calls for confidence to be achieved, especially among the working class. The difficult economic problems also require a great deal of attention. The party believes, Jozef Czyrek said, that it will emerge victorious from the political clashes, that the majority of the public -- including the young people -- will not enter the road of political adventurism and that it will not participate in sawing off the branch upon which we sit. In this struggle we can count on the support of the socialist countries, but it would be incorrect to state that they will take upon themselves the cost of extricating Poland from the crisis, Jozef Czyrek concluded.

Policy of Dialogue, Agreement

LD290035 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw 28 Aug -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC secretary Jozef Czyrek today told delegates of young workers gathered for a national conference here: "Our stake is on a policy of dialogue and agreement between all honest forces and groups of the nation."

"The causes of the current aggravation of the situation in Poland stem not from the consolidation of the political adversary, but from its drive to check all of those positive trends which have grown and strengthened after December 13. The party takes a serious approach to the plans announced by the political opponent and develops multi-pronged activity to head off disturbances or to reduce to a minimum the harmful effects of the actions that the adversary is planning."

Jozef Czyrek was speaking to top members of the Polish Socialist Youth Union from 207 biggest industrial establishments in Poland.

MEDIA REPORT VARIOUS PERSONNEL DISMISSALS

LD292202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Recently in units of the state administration and state and cooperation economic administration, 274 persons have been recalled from their leading positions as a result of a negative assessment of their work.

Lesser penalties -- reproofs, reminders and financial punishments -- have been applied more frequently. In a series of cases the prosecutor's office began the legal proceedings. Twenty-five persons were recalled in the central administrations from positions ranging from deputy director of a department to higher management. Among others, 18 directors and deputy directors of sections of the voivodship offices, 4 mayors and deputy mayors, 34 executive officers of towns, parishes and districts were recalled from the local administration.

[word indistinct] personnel decisions were made as a result of the activities of [word indistinct] inspection and of inspections by the armed forces. In particular, as a result of comprehensive inspections of the voivodships of Opole, Gorzow, (?Wielkopolski) and Nowy Sacz, and as a result of a renewed inspection of Pila Voivodship, a total of 2,966 persons have been punished, and 32 of them were recalled from their positions. For instance, in Nowy Sacz Voivodship 188 persons have been punished, and 16 of them recalled from their positions. In many other cases disciplinary proceedings are still underway. As a result of a renewed inspection on 55 housing construction sites, so far 142 persons have been punished, and 5 of them recalled from their positions.

In connection with the August inspection of the preparations for the harvest and procurement of cereals and of the supply to the rural population of basic foodstuffs, 20 persons were recalled from their positions. Disciplinary proceedings have been started against 38 persons.

In the basic ministries and cooperative organizations, of the persons employed in leading positions in the economic administration, a total of 191 persons were recalled from their positions.

Of [word indistinct] 56 chairmen and deputy chairmen of the parish cooperatives, and directors and deputy directors of enterprises were recalled.

In the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy the following were recalled from their positions: the director of the Olsztyn Voivodship cereals industry enterprise; the director of the brewing enterprise in Zielona Gora, and the director of the animal production organization enterprises [word indistinct] on the Odra.

In the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry the following were recalled from their positions: the director of athletic footwear "Polsport" in Krosno, the deputy director of the Debica automobile tire factory "Stomil", the deputy director of the oil products sales enterprise in Szczecin, and the deputy director of the cotton factory in Lodz.

Torun Voivodship

LD292142 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Excerpts] From 23 to 28 August the Armed Forces Inspection Commission, acting in concert with representatives of the Central Audit Commission and the PZPR Party Control Commission and alongside the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment, checked the implementation of the recommendations made at the end of the comprehensive inspections carried out in [word indistinct] this year in Torun Voivodship. This reinspection was conducted in the voivodship office and in enterprises and factories; centers of education, upbringing and the health service; and communal and service centers in 20 towns and parishes of the voivodship.

The situation in construction, food economy, trade and services was found to be somewhat improved. At the same time the continued manifestation of an appalling amount of the negligence [words indistinct] (?after) April. This particularly applies to the functioning of the office, the orderliness [word indistinct] the protection of the environment, as well as the housing economy, health care and transport.

Nor has any progress been noted in agriculture. The proposals and recommendations of the [word indistinct] comprehensive inspection have not been turned into concrete tasks and have not been passed on in clear form to be carried out by the subsidiary links. As a result of this, a considerable portion of the proposals that followed the inspection have not been implemented and some of them only began to be carried out after almost 3 months had passed since the end of the inspection.

The government press spokesman stated that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers, after acquainting himself with the results of the second inspection of Torun Voivodship, recalled Voivoda Stanislaw Paczkowski and Deputy Voivoda Karol Szczygiel from their posts.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON TRIALS OF FORMER OFFICIALS

LD300002 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug -- All Guilty Former Officials Will Face Trial, Vice-Minister Assures Public -- deputy justice minister, Tadeusz Skora, has assured a PAP reporter that top officials chiefly responsible for having led the country to crisis will be brought to account, as it was stated by the Government of People's Poland.

So far, court proceedings have covered cases of more than 200 persons. It must be stressed that most of the top cadres in the 1970's decade were honest persons, he said.

So far two ministers, 2 deputy-ministers, 6 voivodas, 5 deputy voivodas , 7 PUWP voivodship secretaries, city mayors, and top level directors have been convicted.

In bringing people to (?account), the organs of investigation and administration of justice (?paid no) heed to the position which the suspect held in the (?party), the vice-minister assured.

Sentences of more than 5 years in prison were meted out to 11 persons from among the former senior cadres. But there were also acquittals. In a majority of cases the courts handed down sentences for shorter prison terms, not infrequently suspended, but the verdicts were always accompanied by stiff fines.

Most of the former top cadres tried by courts were accused of mismanagement of public funds, unlawful appropriation of material goods, abuse of official position for acquiring cheaply homes, cars and other durables, contrary to the binding laws.

Handing down sentences, the courts always take into account the duties devolving on the defendant by virtue of the senior position held, treating the abuse of such a position for private gains as an aggravating circumstance, Minister Skora said.

Replying to the reporter's remark that in the opinion of many citizens the sentences are excessively mild, do not apply to all who are guilty and the proceedings drag on indefinitely, the vice-minister said:

"For a certain time, for ends the political struggle [as received], opinions were fabricated and spread suggesting that the authorities as a whole were a bunch of thieves, getting rich indiscriminately through criminal actions. But detailed examination of the cases in question has not confirmed that the charges applied wholesale. Among the top cadres honest people predominated. There were, unfortunately, many dishonest persons too. But there are not too many cases of dishonesty reaching a big-affair proportions."

WESTERN EFFORTS TO DESTABILIZE POLAND NOTED

LD300454 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 29 Aug 82

["Who Has a Stake in Destabilizing Poland?" -- PAP headline; "by PAP editor"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug -- For a long time now, the approaching second anniversary of the 1980 agreement has been used by the opposition underground to make yet another attempt to spreading confusion, undermining public order, and throwing Poland off the social and economic balance which it is regaining with such a great effort.

Such plans are being put into effect by Solidarnosc extremists working inside the country under the inspiration, and with the organizational and material support from some Western circles.

Their activity is bankrolled by anti-socialist, and outrightly anti-Polish, centres of Western propaganda, [word indistinct] and subversion. They are making use of Solidarnosc groups and activists who found themselves in the [word indistinct] and who, from the point of view of American policy, constitute a cherished instrument for reaching opposition groups inside Poland.

In some NATO countries, such as the FRG, Belgium and France, as well as in Sweden, a marked intensification of the activities of the emigre Solidarnosc extremists has taken place in recent days.

Those at the head of the anti-Polish activities are to be found in the so-called coordinating bureau of Solidarnosc abroad, based in Brussels.

They have been assisted by two right-wing trade union movements: the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour, which have published an appeal for pro-Solidarnosc demonstrations on August 31.

So far the response to this call undoubtedly falls short of the expectations of the initiators of anti-Polish campaigns. The Polish communities abroad whose support has been counted on most regard with much scepticism the "Solidarnosc emigres," rejecting the language they use, a language which brings to mind the cold war at its [word indistinct]. Evidently, they do not want to get maneuvered into the activity behind which the money from U.S. special services is stacked.

Neither is it surprising that demonstrations have been announced for August 31 by the conservative AFL-CIO organisation whose leader Lane Kirkland has recently tried to outbid President Ronald Reagan in anti-Polish policy, criticizing him for an excess of softness in sanctions against Poland.

An anti-Polish demonstration [word indistinct] in Chicago (?ended) up as an unequivocal failure. Called for Saturday by the Illinois branch of the Polish Americans congress, it gathered in one of Chicago's squares a very limited group made up almost exclusively by representatives of the latest Polish emigration.

After the rally a couple of hundreds participants [words indistinct] front of the Polish consulate general shouting slogans attacking People's Poland.

OBODOWSKI, RAKOWSKI, OTHERS MEET WITH PRESS

LD290300 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish on 28 August carries a 92-minute three-part program entitled "Question and Answers" during which questions posed by representatives of various work forces and other sectors of Polish society are answered by the following Polish Government officials: Deputy Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski; Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek; Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lokomiec; Wojciech Pruss, first vice chairman of the State Price Commission; and (Stanislaw Nieckarz), first deputy chairman of the National Bank of Poland. Those asking and answering specific questions are not identified in any of the three broadcast segments, which were monitored from audio only.

The first part of the program begins at 1810 GMT and runs 20 minutes. After a series of questions and answers pertaining to market shortages, interference of those from the old school in the new innovations being implemented during the period of reform, the progress of the reactivization of self-management, the supply of goods to voivodships and price control, the segment ends with following exchanges:

[Question] Is it true that Edward Gierek pledged himself to tolerate the political opposition in return for a loan from the United States?"

[Answer] "Well, I would not like to upset or to insult the person who asked this question. True, there are no bad questions, but I must classify this one as extreme, pure nonsense. Many such speculations, tales of various kinds are circulating around Poland -- diverse gossip, well, this is a blatant attempt to seek answers to real questions in the sphere of illusion, fantasy and guesswork."

[Question] "Where is Lech Walesa?"

[Answer] "At the moment, Lech Walesa is in Arlamow, in the south of Poland. In fact, yesterday a delegation of the International Red Cross visited Walesa. At the moment, his wife and five of his children are staying with him. He is in a very comfortable house, or center, and is not encountering any hardships. I would like to use this opportunity to clear up one matter: Once during a meeting in Wroclaw, I stated that this is a luxury center built by Gierek and Jaroszewicz. This statement was reported in the Wroclaw press obviously without my authorization. It turns out that I was wrong -- the center had already been built in the sixties."

The second part of the program begins at 1956 GMT and runs 45 minutes. It commences with a discussion of the severity of the crisis and the methods devised to facilitate governmental links and consultation with the people. The exchange then turns to the issue of the future of the trade union movement in Poland:

[Question] "The questions I will ask are probably very frequently put before you during meetings in work enterprises. What is the future of the trade unions? Will they be new, reformed? What will happen to Solidarity? When will the unions resume their activities?"

[Answer] "Perhaps I will again help out the premier. Well, this is a big question. It attracts the attention of many people in Poland. This question consists of several elements. The first one -- as is known -- is that suspension of the trade unions is directly connected with the continuation of martial law. Alos, the conditions for suspension of martial law are known. They were presented in the Sejm. The main condition is social peace and calm. We think that the duration of martial law will depend mainly on that, and through this the solution of the problem of trade unions.

"We are frequently asked about guarantees. What guarantees will there be that it will not be repeated? We also, and not only the government, but the society, must have guarantees that this situation will not be repeated -- not only a legal guarantee, but a real, factual, political one manifested in the stances of (?their) activists. And we cannot always, as facts show, draw this guarantee from these stances and their consciousness.

"What next with Solidarity? Solidarity to a large extent shapes its own future. Well, one must say here that very many opposition activists, political activists, precisely for their political aims, use the hallmark of or in general the whole of, Solidarity to, objectively speaking, harm the union. Those people are pulling the union in the wrong direction -- to the limits of (?matters) from which there is no return and from beyond which, I am afraid, a hand stretched out for accord may be too short."

After briefly treating issues concerning the supply of goods needed by children and the fact that price manipulation must be dealt with, the participants in the discussion return to the subject of trade unionism:

[Question] "If the old trade unions are dissolved, the fear remains that former extremists from Solidarity may get into the new trade unions.

[Answer] "The people who wish to push trade unions into adopting political attitudes and acting against the interests of the nation cannot have any place in the trade union movement. We profoundly hope that this will be achieved by the trade union movement itself and that legal guartantees will provide a second form of insurance against such a state of affairs, the first form of insurance being provided by the attitude of trade union activists themselves. This is an essential point to ensure that we don't have to repeat things all over again from the beginning. We can't afford it.

[Question] "But why is everything at present being blamed on Solidarity?

[Answer] "This is a view which is given much attention nowadays. This is precisely the kind of statement (?that the other side is trying to convey). I do not think it is quite like this. When I address you I realize, of course, that you are not the source of the question but only its bearer. Please examine carefully our assessment of Solidarity. In my opinion our assessment is just and honest. Not everything is being blamed on Solidarity. You must take into account the situation before and at the ninth party congress. The authorities have leveled many criticisms, in fact, self-criticisms at themselves. They have made a very profound analysis of their own mistakes. On the other hand, all that they ever heard was: It is the fault of the government. There was nobody else to blame in Poland -- only the government. And now, very much on the same lines, just as recurrent a refrain is: Everything is blamed on Solidarity. And yet each of us must to some extent be self-critical, seeking, above all, an answer to the question: And what if it is I who is in error? And this instead of always pointing one's finger at somebody else."

The discussion then briefly turns to the issue of internees:

[Question] "How does one treat the applications of former internees regarding travel abroad?

[Answer] "Since 1 March, 2,049 applications to leave the country for good have been submitted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs by internees and their families; 98.3 percent of the applications have been approved. Threewere 835 applications from internees alone; 791 of these have been approved so far. But from 1 March -- that is, from the moment the applications started to be submitted -- to 19 July, only 142 persons from the latter group had crossed the frontiers of Poland because, quite simply, the embassies of the NATO countries issue visas very reluctantly. Very often a person who receives a passport without any problem whatsoever -- I am talking about that group of persons -- goes from one embassy to another and finds closed doors everywhere."

The program then turns to the questions of taxes, employment and declining productivity before carrying the following comments on underground activity in Poland:

[Question] "What is the scope of Solidarity's underground activity?

[Answer] "Ah yes. Perhaps this is a rather simplified question, for it is not merely a question of Solidarity, but the broadly understood opposition of (?persons) active in the underground. It is still very difficult to measure such a phenomenon. There are, indeed, in circulation a great many myths on this subject. The numbers participating in this are multiplied by the subversive centers -- the Western radio stations.

"I think that -- instead of replying in figures to this question, which is quite impossible -- I shall share with you a certain reflection, namely: It seems to me that the cause for anxiety in the case of many activists -- we call them extremists, people who set themselves extremely hostile political goals -- well, a cause for many worries is the growing sobriety and common sense and sobriety -- in my opinion are on the increase."

The discussion then views issues pertaining to the economic reforms, the handling of demonstrators according to the strictures of the law and work-free Saturdays before turning to the question of accountability:

[Question] "At present an assessment of personnel is being carried out; it is to be finished by September. Is this a real and honest verification, or is it an attempt at a political settling of accounts?"

[Answer] "Yes. Well, this is a question which could be answered at length, and perhaps it should get a very broad reply, but because of lack of time, I cannot afford that. This is primarily, a verification from an angle of professional competence and usefulness, and this method should be constantly used in Poland, because there exists here a very large arbitrariness in assessment of the values of any given man, and this is followed in the evaluation of cadres.

"On the other hand, are there no attempts at the political settling of accounts? Of course, such cases may certainly be there, because let us not forget that we are living not only in times of economic crisis, but after enormous experiences in the sphere of not only politics, but of that which could be called social psychology. A lot of passion has flooded Poland. People often wronged other people. Now other people wrong others in turn. It is simply a question of this, well, unusual period in which we live. And such settling of accounts may occur, even the law of the pendulum may be at work. It was going in one direction until 13 December, and now it is going in the other direction.

"But I want to say here openly, or rather solemnly declare, that the leadership of the country is against methods of this kind, against settling of accounts of this kind. The head of the government is against such actions. We are not interested in creating situations in which somebody can settle such accounts. At any rate, the expression political settling of accounts is a bad one; settling of accounts can be of any kind.

"And I would also like to say that everybody -- and there may be such cases, as I have already said, because there is a lot of passion -- everybody who takes this road should not forget that everybody else is looking at him and carefully registering how he relates to this man and what situation he uses, for example, as the popular saying in Poland goes, to give him a hiding.

"At the same time, please separate settling of accounts from political assessments, from political criticism, even from bringing to the fore consequences which arise from those regularities which govern every political system and every society."

The second segment then ends with a discussion of the rationing of shoes, sugar and fuel.

The 24-minute third part of the program begins at 2115 GMT with a return to the issue of accountability:

[Question] "When will the State Tribunal make decisions, and what kind of decisions will they be vis-a-vis the persons responsible for the crisis."

[Answer] "I would say that this question has been formulated in a rather strange way, because no one is capable of saying when the State Tribunal will make decisions. One cannot today give a date for the conclusion of its work. And what conclusions it will draw to bring to book those responsible for the crisis -- if I could say today, if anyone could say today, it would mean that we know the judgment of the court, the activities the court is discussing, and that the judgement is already known. And let me recall that the State Tribunal will judge those who come before it from an exclusively political point of view [words indistinct] does not mean that it will act in accordance with the legal code, for that is what the courts are for."

After a discussion of detailed economic issues, the subject of changes in the PZPR Politburo and church-state relations comes up for scrutiny as follows:

[Question] "Please give the reasons for the changes in the composition of the Politburo. How should one judge the unity and coherence of the central authorities and, above all, of the Politburo?"

[Answer] "I think one has to begin by formulating the thesis that changes will take place in any leading team: This is simply a chracteristic of political life, and hence the second thesis: one ought not to make any sensations out of changes. They are something natural and ought to be viewed as such. And that is also how one ought to consider the changes in the makeup of the Politburo.

"And the second half of the question. One would have to agree with the questioner about what he has in mind when he speaks of unity and coherence. For instance, if a collective exists in the form of the Politburo, or if any other kind of collective -- a leading collective, let us say -- exists, then it is obvious that it must manifest unity either in its statutory principles or in a program of action which has been adopted by the collective. But this does not mean, after all, that every member of the Politburo, or every member of any kind of executive, will have the same opinions. Thus: Unity is necessary in general matters, in the programmatic assumptions, and then differences of opinion arise around these or other matters. For if it weren't for that, there wouldn't be any development. One just has to accept situations in which, for instance, my opinion differs from that of Deputy Premier Obodowski on some questions we discuss at a session of the Government Presidium. This is normal and nobody should whip up any sensation around this."

[Question] "How are relations between the state and the church shaping up, and do the authorities, in their talks with the representatives of the church, raise the problem of demonstrations which are staged in the streets after church services have been completed?"

[Answer] "Yes, I will first answer the second question: The answer is naturally in the affirmative; this subject is raised during the meetings with the representatives of the Episcopate. On the other hand, as far as the first question is concerned, an answer would require a good many words and a great deal of time. In the first place, I would like to refer to my interview in ZYCIE WARSZAWY in which I answered this very question at length. To put it briefly, the dialogue between the state and the church -- that is, the Episcopate -- has never been interrupted during all those months or in the most recent period. It continues. This dialogue, and I am now quoting myself; frequently covers very difficult and complex problems and not always is each of the two sides 100 percent satisfied. But, after all, this is not all that is at stake. These relations must simply develop in such a way as to serve the fundamental interests of our country and our nation, and they should accord with our raison d'etate.

"Is it always like this? No, not always, because this also involves a question of different points of view. But, on the other hand, the situation does not arise in which there is a constant conflict between the two sides, although, it must be said, the representatives of the Episcopate are frequently criticial of us, even very critical, and so are we."

[Question] "Will permits for the construction of churches in Poland continue to be issued?"

[Answer] "Last year a total of 331 permits for the construction, reconstruction or extension of churches and chapels were issued. The plan for 1982-1983, which has not yet been completed since information has not yet been received from all the voivodships, provides for permits to be issued in the cases of 206 churches -- that is, for the construction of 206 churches -- and 20 chapels. The permits are issued by voivodas and the petitioners concerned."

This third and final segment of the program ends with a discussion of the domestic and international aspects of Poland's economic crisis.

MOJSOV ATTENDS NONALIGNED SESSION IN STOCKHOLM

LD291624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Stockholm, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Stockholm today for the ministerial meeting of nine neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe, which begins tomorrow. In preparing for this meeting high-ranking officials of the ministries of foreign affairs of the so-called neutral and nonaligned countries met in Stockholm today. On that occasion consensus was reached on assessments of the international situation, as well as the significance of the resumption of the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting, which is to convene in the beginning of November this year.

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS 29 AUG

LD300344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, arrived in Yugoslavia today. The Iraqi deputy prime minister and members of the delegation were welcomed at the airport by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs. The talks between the delegations of the two friendly countries began this afternoon.

STAMBOLIC CABLES 'ARAFAT MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD291306 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic has sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, expressing the SFRY Presidency's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to realize their legitimate rights and for the efforts which the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee is making in this direction.

ZAGREB RADIO VIEWS BREZHNEV'S CRIMEAN MEETINGS

LD291016 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The well-known and long-standing tradition of meetings in the Crimea by party leaders of socialist countries continued this year. Meetings with short working discussions took place between Leonid Brezhnev and heads of a few socialist countries. Zrnka Unovak comments: Leaders of the communist movement, many of whom are now dead, have been coming to the Black Sea coast, to Yalta and Sochi, for their vacations, recuperation and talks. Thus these Black Sea summer resorts have been indirect witnesses to the state of relations in the communist movement. This year, Soviet information media reported first that there would be no talks in the Crimea because Leonid Brezhnev was preparing himself for a meeting with the U.S. President. But then subsequently, as a meeting between the heads of the two great powers became increasingly uncertain, first Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak, then Erich Honecker, and Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and lastly Mongolian party leader Uumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, began arriving in the Crimea.

Economic problems apparently dominated the Crimea talks this summer. The socialist countries are facing a fall in their growth rates, just as the developed capitalist countries do, but this economic crisis is also accompanied by a shortage of convertible currency as well as by a foreign trade balance with the West. Although the Polish and Romanian economies show the greatest difficulties, the economic crisis also seems to affect those countries which so far have had a relatively stable business activity, such as Hungary or the GDR. Therefore, right from the first meeting with Husak came the proposal to convene an economic summit consultative meeting of all CEMA member-countries. This consultative meeting should give answers to some dilemmas about the concept of the so-called advanced socialist society, as well as the possibility of introducing flexible mesasures in the socialist economic community system.

The current very disrupted global international problems were certainly also given equal priority in the Crimea talks. For we are witness to the fact that neither the Geneva nor the Vienna negotiations regarding specific forms of disarmament have moved an inch, while the situation in the Middle East, Poland and in all other crisis hotbeds shows that the other great power is on the offensive. All forms of collective security are all experiencing a crisis and this demands from the Warsaw community [as heard] countries that they follow the course of the arms race, despite economic difficulties, if the battle for detente and for peace is to objectively move into the ideological and diplomatic fields. Poland was certainly a special theme of the talks in the Crimea. This was demonstrated by Wojciech Jaruzelski's arrival there at a time when renewed activity by the illegal section of the Solidarity trade union threatened fresh unrest in the country. It is evident today that the dissatisfaction of the Polish working class has been made use of as part of the broader strategic plan of the other great power to weaken the socialist community. But, on the other hand, it seems there are significant differences between the Polish authorities and the Soviets on a solution to the Polish crisis.

Thus, the Crimean summer is drawing to a close. In the hot summer of the Lebanon crisis, of fresh pressures on Poland and of the embargo on exports of technology for the Siberian gas pipeline, Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with only a few leaders of socialist countries were just short working discussions. Thus, the Crimean meetings have lost their former luster.

KROMAR SCORES HANDLING OF NUCLEAR PLANT MISHAP

LD271948 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Krsko nuclear power station has resumed work after a 7-day break. The latest setback and fault, seen even by the management of our first nuclear power station as quite serious, and the fact that the public was not informed about them promptly have again given rise to the old dilemmas and questions. Tomislav Kromar talks about them:

[Begin Kromar recording] Even though the harmful effects have already been removed, the latest fracturing of a weld on a condenser and the resulting 30 burst pipes have once again brought the public's attention to the Krsko nuclear power station. However, on this occasion, unfortunately, news of the mishap initially came only from rumors which, as often happens, considerably exaggerated the scale of the problem. Our first nuclear power station has admittedly been running an information service for a long time -- the information activity section -- but yet again it remained silent on this occasion. If it had said something then, journalists, and through them the public, would have learned what they managed to learn through their own channels and connections, with considerable trouble and at the risk of being wrongly and inaccurately informed.

The most interesting thing about all this is that the latest problem, like the majority of others in the conventional part of the power station [that part of the station that is typical of all power stations, nuclear and nonnuclear] is the sort which can occur during a trial run without essentially influencing either the safety of the station's functioning or its effect on the environment. Naturally, however, there are observations and questions which they are systematically trying to avoid in Krsko. The first is: Who is responsible for the fracturing of a weld, which according to the plans should not exist at all? Is it Westinghouse, who, they say, has made the condenser from poor materials and for this reason similar difficulties occurred at other nuclear power stations, or is it our Djuro Djakovic [not further identified] whose welders simply invented the unfortunate weld? Well, it doesn't really matter.

Far more important is the fact that this example shows how any oversight, haste or unreliable work on such a complex plant as a nuclear power station sooner or later takes its toll. For this reason it is to be hoped that the series of mishaps which they have had so far will bring the workers at the power station valuable experience and the necessary caution towards advanced technology. It is, however, also time for them to realize the need for a different attitude towards the public.

One can often hear their assertion that too much is written about our nuclear power station and that the difficulties its workers are experiencing are no more important than many others. However, one only needs to hear what is being said in Zagreb at the moment about the latest mishap for it to become clear that the harm resulting from the failure to inform the public is much greater than the actual damage to the condenser. This kind of attitude towards public opinion arouses distrust and questions as to the real reasons for concealing the truth. The questions are further intensified by the fact that the behavior of the Krsko people is quite different as soon as there is cause for praise.

After all, more than 270 such plants are already operating in the world without any great danger. This sort of thing should be talked about quite openly, with the most important role here going to the Krsko nuclear power station workers. [end recording]

KOSOVO OFFICIALS DISCUSS MILITIA 'EXCESSES'

AU272132 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Some recent disagreeable events in Kosovo, such as cases of endangering the freedom and security of individuals, whose perpetrators were militia personnel, have been the occasion for an interview which our reporter Jasminko Stepic has conducted with Momcilo Vujosevic and Sadik Kido, assistants to the provincial secretary for internal affairs:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Vujosevic, there have been several reports in the press recently mentioning some excesses in which militiamen [word indistinct] were also involved. What can you say about how these things occurred and what is being undertaken by the security organs here in the province to prevent such things in the future?

[Answer] I must stress that these few incidents are not characteristic for this period. Similar occurrences of exceeding one's authority and of abuses also happened in earlier periods, by which I mean earlier years. For the sake of illustration I may cite data that 255 workers [of the Internal Affairs Secretariat] were dealt with in 1980 for minor offenses, 15 were prosecuted for criminal offenses and 12 for minor offenses [as heard]. In 1981, the proportion increased. Because of greater activities, we know that there were more violations of work discipline and other violations of work duties, so that 353 workers were dealt with by disciplinary proceedings, 19 were prosecuted criminally, 20 were expelled from the League of Communists and 19 were expelled from internal affairs organs.

All these measures were certainly efficient and fast and helped to improve the discipline in internal affairs organs in the province in the direction of a more efficient, better and more law-abiding performance of daily duties and tasks set before us by society and the working people and citizens.

[Question] Comrade Kido, let me ask you, too: What are the criteria, the basic criteria which a young man must meet to join the security organs?

[Answer] Well, it has been our overall orientation that we get cadres with a secondary education who have completed their military service and professional training in the Yugoslav People's Army. In fact we have continued training with all the personnel which we admitted in large numbers last year and this year, so that a majority, or rather all of them, have completed 1-month courses. We frequently hold 7-day courses in militia units. We are training a large number for traffic duties, technical services and the like. In this way we have wanted to improve the military and political training of all the militia.

[Question] I think there are reports of many attacks on militiamen during this period?

[Answer] Listen, the militia is the largest part of the public security service. It is exposed very much to all possible blows of the enemy. In 1980 we had 80 attacks on security organs. In 1981 -- this was the year when a counterrevolution was attempted -- there were 277 cases, in which 3 militiamen were killed. We have been taking measures for a little over a year in moral-political training which we consider now to be on a high level. We have just spoken about those five individual cases: considering these is certainly a question which demands much great attention. These are cases about which we are taking measures, as Comrade Momcilo said, so that they may not spread. [end recording]

KOSOVO LC OFFICIALS VIEW 'CURRENT PROBLEMS'

AU291927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Crotian 21 Aug 82 P 3

[M.D. report] [Summary] Pristina, 20 Aug -- A consultative conference of presidents of the communal committees of the League of Communists of Kosovo, held at the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and presided over by Mica Samardzic, has discussed some "current problems of the further ideological-political activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo, including economic stabilization, preparations for the beginning of a new school year, the prevention of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and preparations for the fall sowing."

In his introductory report at the conference, Kurtes Salihu, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, "especially spoke about the priority tasks in the preparations for the new school year and emphasized that the ideological-political differentiation among school children, students and teachers at all levels of the education system should be considered the most serious task.

"No nationalists or other enemies of our society should be tolerated on school benches and among the teaching personnel. Special attention must be devoted to the moral and political qualities of those school children and students who will be accomodated in student dormitorites and secondary boarding schools. Several times last year young people burdened by nationalism and irredentism found a place among the honest boys and girls in these institutions, Salihu said."

As regards preparations for the fall sowing, Kurtes Salihu stressed that "No irresponsible attitude should be tolerated in this connection, as was the case with the harvest, during which grave omissions, mainly of a subjective nature, occurred. And yet, no one has really been called to account for these omissions.

"Open discussions with the people who have submitted their applications for emigration have produced results. Every day many of them are renouncing their plans to leave their native hearths but insecurity and intranational mistrust are still apparent.

"The Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Socialist Youth and the trade unions in the individual collectives must play a more pronounced role in the actions aimed at preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins," Kurtes Salihu said.

Budo Vujisic spoke on the economy of the Pristina commune and about the measures to prevent various "negative phenomena, ranging from the poor supply of the market to the occurrence of crimes in some work organizations."

Petar Jaksic called attention to "many subjective shortcomings in some large work collectives in the Lipljane communes, including in the Goles, Metalac and Lepenka work organizations." He also discussed "the political and security situation in the commune and pointed out that the situation is burdened by the excesses of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. He recalled the case of an Albanian militiaman of the Magura militia station who beat up a Serbian youth out of revenge. The same militiaman had previously been sentenced to a 3-month prison term for his earlier mistakes. But so far he has still not served his sentence."

"In his speech at the conference, Ismailj Bajra noted that the adopted resolutions and conclusions on many problems are being implemented rather slowly mainly "because of an insufficient use of the enormous potential of the younger intelligentsia, including primarily the secondary schoolchildren, students and teachers.

"'It is with our opportunistic attitudes and mistrust that we have isolated an entire army of young forces from action, which is certainly not in order,' Bajra said."

Rama Alihajdarija reported at the conference that for the new school year Kosovo is opening 29 new elementary school buildings with a total of 210 departments, expanding the accommodating facilities for secondary schoolchildren in several towns in the province and providing 100 new modern laboratories for elementary schools and 24 for secondary schools. In the same year, the province vocational schools will provide instruction in 20 different trades.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON 'DOUBLE STANDARD' IN KOSOVO

AU292134 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 82 p 7

[Summary] Pristina, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- "The Kosovo people currently owe 1.4 billion dinars in housing rent and for electricity, heating, water and other communal services. The least numerous among debtors are workers. It is the leaders of sociopolitical and work organizations who are most frequently in default in fulfilling their social commitments." For instance, in Pristina the consumers of the city heating plant owe the plant a total of 500 million dinars in arrears. At yesterday's conference of secretaries of the communal committees, Budo Vujisic reported that several years ago, 150 members of the Pristina Napredak Timber and Woodworking Collective drew "on account" 100,000 dinars each from the collective's funds and have never repaid it. In the Istok commune, there are people, including many members of the League of Communists, who have not paid housing rent for 5 or more years. It is noted that "social commitments are not being fulfilled by the individuals who have the highest personal incomes, are respected in the society and continue to call for responsibility and discipline. It must be expected that, in the coming fall, the law will deal with this double standard of morality."

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO FRG -- Yugoslav exports to the FRG in the first half of 1982 amounted to $344 million, which was 12 percent more than in the first half of 1981. Imports were reduced about 4.2 percent, but still amounted to almost $970 million. The trade deficit was thus reduced by more than $90 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

CROAT STATISTICS -- Zagreb, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- According to the data released by the Republican Institute for Statistics of Croatia, the physical volume of industrial production in the first half of the year was 0.3 percent lower than in the same period last year. Gross revenue increased 29.9 percent and net income 27.8 percent. Personal incomes of workers increased 30.5 percent on the average, and the losses increased 26.1 percent over the same period in 1981. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 82 p 4 AU]

MACEDONIAN ELECTRICITY SAVING -- Skopje, 20 Aug -- The Macedonian Executive Council at its session yesterday adopted a decision banning the use of electricity for soccer games in the evening. The television programs will be shortened to end at 2130 hours on weekdays and 2300 hours on weekends. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 82 p 12 AU]